B·S·A
Perfect in every part Bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 69 BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 21 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Mar.	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN	20,700
29th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA		15,993
9th "	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th "	MALWA ..		10,941
19th "	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th "	MACEDONIA		11,030
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th "	MANTUA..		10,902
17th "	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th "	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st "	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th "	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st "	NALDERA		15,996
28th "	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th "	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th "	DELTA ..		8,097
26th "	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN	20,700

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th "	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd "	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DORENDA * ..	7,241
27th "	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th "	MODASA ..	8,988

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

24th Mar	BANGALA	..	3948
12th April	ALIPORE*	.. ..	5273
19th "	NAGPORE*	.. ..	5283
26th "	PERIM*	.. ..	7648
30th "	KIDERPORE *	..	5334
5th May	SICILIA §	.. ..	6,813
26th "	SOUDAN §	.. ..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	.. ..	6,813
28th "	SOUDAN §	.. ..	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st March. ..	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi 9 p. m.
22nd " ..	COLABA ..	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras 11 a m
22nd " ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a.m.
24th " ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
26th " ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports
2nd April ..	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
† Proceeds to Kobe.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Maroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th "	31st March
Lima Maru	J. Ytigawa	6989	26th "	9th April
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th "
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th "	22nd "
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th "	30th "
Sado Maru	T. Nitei	5898	28th "	12th May

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	Europeon Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
Singapore	Rs. 300	Rs. 210	Rs. 158	Rs. 105	Rs. 84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	615	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20270. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA)

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,439,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Samarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjarmasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

TRIAL SOLICITED

for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station,
AHMEDABAD.

MOTOR CAR

INSURE WITH THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE Co, Ltd.,
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
MANAGING AGENTS,
M. KANJI & Co.,

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE :—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT EDITOR for a weekly industrial paper for Bombay. Experienced graduate preferred. Starting salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 134, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10056

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Experienced TYPISTS. Apply sharp KHANDVALA and CHHOTALAL, Solicitors, Ismail Buildings.
A 19272

WANTED—CLERK, well acquainted with the work of solicitor's office to act as Superintendent. Good salary to competent man. Apply Box No. 139, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10072

WANTED—A MUSLIM CLERK, knowing Washing Co.'s Works. Apply personally.—ZAMINDAR LAUNDRY, Pataguh Dongry, Bombay No. 9.
A 10067

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit, age exceeding 30 years. Pay according to qualifications. THE CHIEF SECRETARY, Jamashtram, Choti Sadri, (Mewar).
A R10070

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, knowledge of Hindustani essential, one with Gujerati knowledge preferred. Apply stating terms, BOMBAY PHARMACY, 24D, TSEEKAI MG. TAULAY STREET, RANGOON.
A 10041

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics; and a Qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Good prospects for right men. Apply sharp to the HON. SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B.B. & C.I.)
A R9962

WANTED—Two experienced MILL ENGINEERS, holding First Class certificates and two Weaving Masters for Limited Cloth Mills at Delhi; also two expert Book Keepers. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of certificates to E.P. BU. REAU, DELHI.
A R10059

WANTED—AMBITIOUS PERSONS to earn from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per day, by our marvellous advice. No canvassing. Send 2 annas, Box No. 135, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10051

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BY an expert, well-experienced, Motor Mechanic and Chauffeur repairs, overhauling, Coaching driving and so on. Highest testimonials, prefer anywhere. Apply Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10075

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BLOCKS of Leheri House at Wiley Road, Agripada. Apply within.
C R10047

TO LET.—Three-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, with outhouses and Motor Garage. Apply KAMDAR Advocate at Chaupatty or Medows Street.
C R10036

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJDA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

FREE PLOTS for camping out during hot season in Lovely woods of Umrath, adjoining sea Chaupatty ½ hour Motor run from Marol Station. Bring tents or will arrange sheds. All communities welcome. Reserve accommodation immediately. Apply CAPTAIN U. L. DESAI, M.D., Mental Specialist, Vyara T. V. Ry.
C R10049

HOTELS.

MONTE CARLO
HOTEL WINDSOR
FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway. Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

WANTED TO SELL—One Cotton Press Finisher of West Patent make in thoroughly working order. Apply to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, AKOLA.
X R10063

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Students, who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately. Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R10052

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
'Sunday Chronicle.
Medows St, Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19209

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—1920 CANADIAN FORD with five wire wheels khaki cushion covers, spare tyre and inner tubes, tools, tool box, luggage carrier, speedometer, engine recently overhauled, running quietly. Sold for no fault in condition. Inquire Rev. E. M. RUGG, Methodist Church, Ajmer.
JA R10064

STUDDEBAKER, 4 Cylinder Car, 1922 Model, FOR SALE, Rs. 2,500, owner going home. Can be seen any day by appointment. Apply Box No. 141, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10077

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Nawsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 4989.

Agents for Punjab, Delhi, U.P. and N.W.F. Provinces.

Messrs. BHANAMAL GULZARIMAL,
Chaori Bazaar, Delhi.

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.
Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.
Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As Told by Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.
Address:—
COCOGEM Box 4, Tatapuram P.O. Cochin State.
T 19106

AUCTION SALE of valuable made to order dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, sweet toned cottage Piano, Chesterfield suits, China Cabinets, Sideboards glass and plated-ware, carpets, etc., on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Safeh Mansion, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, BYREN & Co., Auctioneers.
T R10044

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

I, KANJI VIRJEE, a partner in the firm of Esmail Veerjee and Co., notify that from this day I have changed my name from Kanji Virji to KARAMALLY VIRJEE and will henceforth sign my name accordingly.
KARAMALLY VIRJI MADHANI.
5th March, 1924.
R10068

NOTICE FOR SALE

ALL MILITARY BUILDINGS and LANDS, situated at Taragarh (Ajmer) costing Rs. 109,032 will be disposed of either by Public Auction or by private treaty. Gentlemen desiring to purchase this property should send their bids in sealed covers bearing the words "Taragarh property" to this office on or before May, 15th, 1924.
Drawings can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division at any time between 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. excepting on Gazetted holidays and Sundays.
The Sale will be subject to the approval of the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana.
(Sd.) O. OLLIFF LEE,
Executive Engineer,
Ajmer Division.
19229

FOR SALE.

(OWNER PROCEEDING HOME).

ONE "STUDEBAKER," "SPECIAL SIX" MODEL, 5 SEATER CAR.

Insured till No. 1924.
Five new tyres, and all car tools.
Usual electric lighting and starting, the former external and internal.
Brand new hood, and good side curtains.
All fittings newly electro-plated.
Car recently completely overhauled and body repainted dark green with black wings.
PRICE:—
Rs. 2,750.
Also,
One "Ford-de-Luxe," 2-3 seater car ("underslung" model) with three point suspension and extra "floating plunger" springs. Two brand new tyres, plus three of about 1,500 miles plus one of about 2,000 miles.
Insured till Nov. 1924.
Brand new hood and side curtains, C. A. V. Lighting.
Two spare wire wheels, and all car tools.
Overhaul completed of both body and engine only one week ago and body painted light pearl grey with black wings.
PRICE—
Rs. 1,800.
Both cars in perfect condition and any trial given.
Apply immediately:—
BOTTOMLEY, Room 51, Grand Hotel, Bombay.
C19271

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Dyeing and Bleaching Master in the Rajkumar Mills, Ltd., Indore. The applicants are requested to apply stating previous experience and minimum salary expected.
19266

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Muroran Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th March from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. A.C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1924, for the right of collecting and receiving fees for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at the Arthur Crawford Market and fees and rents for placing and keeping fruits and vegetables on or at any part of the Scale Shed premises.
Forms of tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of tenders, agreement and particulars and conditions of the right will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) T. RODRIQUES.
Ag. Superintendent of Markets.
A. C. Market, Office,
Bombay, 20th March, 1924.
C19264

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, PRODDUTUR.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 1632 of 1923.

ALLA BAKSH MIRA MOHIDEEN SAHEB AND CO., Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah District. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) KRISHNAJEE (2). VENKAPPA (3) VISHNU, (4) RAMACHANDER, sons of Venkappa Anandappa Mudhole, Defendants 2, 3 and 4 being minors represented by their guardian, Defendant No. 1, (5.) UMMANNA, brother of Venkappa, Anandappa Mudhole, all residents of Nargoud, Navalgund Taluq, Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit has been filed for the recovery of Rs. 499-0-0 and costs thereon, being the amount due by late Venkappa Anandappa Mudhole on dealings and that the said suit is posted to 27-3-24 for appearance of Defendants and final disposal.
D. KRISHNA RAO,
Pleader for Plaintiffs.
Proddutur, 17-3-24.
C19266

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 61 of 1921.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1892 having its registered office at Haman Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) RAHIM CASSUM, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, carrying on business at Kala Chawkie Road, without the Fort. (2). ESOOF MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Kala Chawkie Road, without the Fort. ..... Defendants.

To
RAHIM CASSUM
The 1st defendant abovenamed
Notice under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in Person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 27th day of March, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on 31st day of March, 1921 and the Order dated the 25th day of May, 1921, in the above suit for taxed costs due thereunder.
Dated this 30th day of November 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

This 30th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19270

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5623 of 1922.

LALLUBHAI PRAGJEE & CO., a firm of Merchants, carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

MATHURADAS TOPAN, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahalaxmi, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) VALLABHDAS KANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Muljee Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay; (3) Messrs. HANSRAJ DAMODER, a firm, carrying on business at Muljee Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay; (4) Bai KASTURBAI, wife of Mathuradas Topan, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahalaxmi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the First day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order, dated the 5th day of February, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises at Malad under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED PIECES OF LAND TOGETHER WITH BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURE STANDING THEREON

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, Sub-Division of Bandra, in the Taluka Salsette, Division and District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Bhat; Number 95; Area in Dhep measure, Half Dhep; Share in ownership, 2/2; Assessment, 0-4-5; Local Fund, 0-0-3.

and are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, on or towards the West by the land at present in the Vahiwat of Devidas Narayendas and Tank called Indale on or towards the South by the land leading to the village from the Railway Station and on or towards the North by the land at present in the occupation of Mathuradas Topandas. The land included within the above boundaries which half of Dhep in area or 220 square yards.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, in the Sub-Division of Bandra Taluka Salsette, Division and District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Parshet; No. 5; Area in Dhep measure, 17½ Faras and ½ Adholi; Produce or yield, 11½ Faras and 3½ Adholi; Assessment, Rs. 9-5-4.

The area consists of small and big plots and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line and fields, on or towards the West by the side way of the tank called Indale some fields and water-way, on or towards the South by the side way of tank called Indale and on or towards the North by the fields belonging to Padam Keshavji. The land within the above boundaries consisting of paddy fields, grass lands, gardens, lands together with all the buildings, wells, trees, superstructures, etc., standing thereon.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of suit tenure situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, Sub-Division of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Division and District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Parshet; No. 51; Area in Dhep measure, 2 Faras and 1½ Adholi; Assessment, Rs. 1-1-11.

The area consists of paddy fields and varkas and grass lands and consists of five fields and the boundaries of the same are as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, or or towards the West by the land of Raghunat, Narayanji the Old River and Dam, on or towards the North by the River, and on or towards the South by the land of Raghunath Narayanji and the River, Malad being a Khoti village these lands are not surveyed and there is no record of rights for these lands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at Najafee Building, No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19243

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 64 of 1921.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1892 having its registered office at Haman Street, witain the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) RAHIM CASSUM, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant carrying on business at Kala Chawkie Road without the Fort. (2.) ESOOF MAHOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant carrying on business at Kala Chawkie Road, without the Fort. ..... Defendants.

To
RAHIM CASSUM
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.
Notice under O. XXI R. 22 of the Civil Procedure Code.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI R. 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or by attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chamber on the 27th day of March, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 31st day of March, 1921 and the Order dated the 25th day of May, 1921, in the above suit should not be executed against you for the taxed costs due thereunder.
Dated the 30th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

This 30th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
19269

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANDURANG HARRICHANDRA PAREIKAR, also known as Pandurang Hurrichandra Pareikor, Pandurang Harichandra, Pandurang Harischandra Pareikar, Pandurang Hurischandra Parolkar, Pandurang Harichandra Pareikar and Pandurang Harich Pareiker, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, employed as a Clerk in the New Zealand Insurance Co., prior to 1921 and since retired residing at Chanpati, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

KRISHNARAO PANDURANG and VISHWANATH PANDURANG both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants employed in service and residing at Chaupati without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
19267

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
Telephone 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

MADE TO ORDER VALUABLE DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE SWEET TONED PIANO GRAMAPHONE WITH RECORDS, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Auction Sale on Saturday the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Tyeb Terrace" Walkeshwar Road Seafaee Chaupatty, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter Chesterfield suits of sofas and easy chairs, drawing room cabinet silver show cases tapestry lined drawing room suits office writing table glass book case ink cabinet, teapoys brass and iron beds oval mirror almyrahs, chival dressing table clothes press marble top tables electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, glass crockery and platedware, etc.
Catalogues are published and property is on view.
Property of A Bavrri Esq.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from C. Phillips, Esq. of Messrs. Amber Tips and Co., Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. at Jeraj House, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, very valuable household furniture by known maker's such as Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Dumbwaiter, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Drawing Room Cabinet's Tapestry lined silver show case, office tables, carpets, rich pictures, teapoys, Iron Beds, mirror pannelled Almyrahs, Dressing Tables, chest of drawers, marble tables, glass crockery and platedware, etc.
1 Overland 4 seater motor car sports Model in perfect running order.
Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Teak and Blackwood open carved and plain Dining Drawing and Bed-room Furnitures, Cabinet Gramophone, Piano and Piano player, Electric Fan, Glass Crockery and Platedware, etc.
Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Rukhia Mansion, Warden Road opp. to Swimming Bath, made to order household furniture, such as sliding Dining table chairs, English mirror, back side board, dinner wagon, Chesterfield suites of sofas and easy chairs, full sized drawing room, Cabinets, silver show cases, Cabinet Gramophone, Piano and its Player, black wood carved centure table, tapestry lined drawing room suites, music, teapoys, beds, mirror and panelled Almyrahs, Lady's Dressing table marble top, washing table, glass crockery and plated ware, Etc.,
Property of R. B. Dandas Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and property is on view.
MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st March 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO WINE MERCHANTS, CLUBS, HOTELS AND OTHERS.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers by order of the Bank and parties concerned.
70 Cases Georges Chicot & Co. Brandy in qts. & Pts., 25 Cases Champagne Extra Dry 1911 & 1914, 30 Cases Port, 10 Cases Muscatel, 10 Cases Claret, 53 Cases South African Clarets, Cockburn's Medoc, Burgundy etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 21st March, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35 Hummum Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 F.P. BALES SANAWAD COTTON

Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 25th March 1924 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tank Bunder Tram Terminus near the room of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd. and in their Jaitha No. G 111 on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire (belonging to Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.) 31 Bales Sanawad Cotton R.R. No. A 21 7575 of 22-1-24 booked from Sanawad to Cotton Depot Sewree.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the loss being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 21st March 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 CASES OF CHAMPAGNE AND SPARKLING WINES.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Morgan and Bennett, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Monday the 24th Inst., sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

About 50 Cases of Champagne and Sparkling Wines.

The above goods are lying at Customs Bonded Ware House.

On SUNDAY the 30th March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road opposite Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and plateware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture screen, Cabinets, vases, ornaments Electric fan and lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabenets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs, Dressing chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils etc., etc. The property of a European gentleman.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, & COLOURED GLASSWARE, ETC.

ON SATURDAY the 29th Inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road next to the Fire Brigade Station, all the office furniture, etc., belonging to the Parsons Trading Co., such as large and small writing tables, American roll top table, office chairs 2 Typewriters, teak wood cupboards, steele hole cupboard, side teapoys, chairs, books stands, electric ceiling fans, coloured glass ware, bowls, vases cups and saucers, tin, etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 21st March 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ebrahim Mahomedally under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgages, dated 5th day of June, 1922, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on FRIDAY, the 4th April, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon situate, lying and being in Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-seven square yards be the same little more or less and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 380 and New No. 2258 Old Survey No. 1501 and New Survey No. 1846 and Cadestral Survey No. 1029 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage on or towards the West by Shaikh Memon Street on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Noormahomed and Khoja Soomar Beera and on or towards the South by the public passage and the vacant ground belonging to the estate of Mahomed Ebrahim Mukaba alias Dada Mukaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March 1924.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Business men, Rs. 8. Apply to:—

B. R. SREENIVASAYYA,
Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME
UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL DRAMA

MERRY-GO-ROUND

10 parts—all the parts are shown together—a two-hours full programme with-

MARY PHILBIN
AND
NORMAN KERRY

ALL THE TEN PARTS COMPLETE

are screened this week.
Four Shows to-day at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAI

MAJESTIC FILMS
are proud to present
THEIR GREAT TOPICAL FILM

THE MAHATMA AT JUHU

NO BLUFF ABOUT MIRACLES—BUT THE FIRST GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THAT LIVING FAITH OF SWARAJ AFTER HIS RELEASE WITH

POOJYA KASTOORBA GANDHI
AND
DEVIDAS GANDHI
ALSO
VIEWS OF MANDAVI KHADI EXHIBITION
AND
THE VOLUNTEERS' PARADE
SEE THE BOMBAY LEADERS ON THE SCREEN
Including Messrs. C. F. Andrews, Kothari and others
AND

RAZIA BEGUM

THE PICTURE OF PICTURES.
YOU CAN HAVE THE DARSHANA OF THE GREATEST TAPASWI OF THE PRESENT AGE—WHOSE LIFE HAS BEEN DEDICATED
TO HIS COUNTRY—TO GOD—TO TRUTH
MAHATMA GANDHI.
SEE HIM TO-DAY AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Bombay's Big Boast

has been the UNANIMOUS VERDICT about

Maharashtra Film Co's
NEW HISTORICAL JEWEL
in Eight Big Reels,—The

"Treasure of Kalyan"

"Treasure of Kalyan"

A THRILLING CHAPTER from

SHIVAJEE'S Early LIFE.

RUNNING DAILY AT THE POPULAR

CINEMA **NOVELTY** CINEMA

Corner of Grant Road & Lamington Road. Telephone No. 40106.
TO-DAY 5 SHOWS at 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE GREAT BRITISH SUPER-PRODUCTION.
"FLAMES OF PASSION"
featuring
"MAE MARSH"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
In his latest picture
"CIRCUS DAYS"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"AFLATOON"
A Farcical Parsi Comedy by
Mr. P. J. Marzaban.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play

GULBAKAVLI

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday, Friday Extra shows at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

"MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM."

Complete Course price Re. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Super human powers and cure diseases. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis secret Method. Practise breathing Exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF
POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE.

To be formally opened by H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. on 22nd March 1924.

ATTRACTIONS

A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments and Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side shows.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

From 22nd to 29th March 1924
From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight
Admission:—Season Coupons Rs. 6/-
Day Ticket Re. 1/-
Season Coupons can now be had from the office of the above

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 20.

Muroran Maru, Wataneb, Kobe.
Commisaire Pierro Lucoco, Sabiani, Dunkirk.
Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 20.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Gerania Pulgher, Trieste.
City of Evansville, Evans, Liverpool.
Gharinda, Tallent, Colombo.
Dumana, Stockwell, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste
Steamer Capodi Monti for Genoa.
Steamer Joladuta for Verawal.
Steamer Sierra Marena for Antwerp.
Steamer British Fern for Mahomerah.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Nawab for Calcutta.
Steamer Muroran Maru for Kobe.

S S Muroran Maru:—The Nippon Yusan Kaisha's steamer Muroran Maru, 3251 tons, Captain J Wataneb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Commisaire Pierro Lucoco:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Commisaire Pierro Lucoco, 4282 tons, Captain Sabiani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A B Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Geranja:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Geranja, 3313 tons, Captain G Pulgher, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S City of Evansville:—The City Line steamer City of Evansville, 4159 tons, Captain Evans, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gharinda, 3212 tons, Captain H W Tallent, will sail to-day from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

S S Dumana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Dumana, 5112 tons Captain H Stockwell, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, March 20.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Suradu, 3387, NF, NF, M M & Co.
1 Ct. Lahore, 4471, Cal., NF, F F C & Co.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 15/3, M M & Co.
4 Urbino, 3274, Hull, NF, J F & Co.
5 City of Simla, 5943, K'chi, 17/3, K N & Co.
6 Trifels, 3768, Hamburg, 20/3, Graham & Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa, 8/4 M M & Co.
7 Manila, 5041, K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
10 Karapara, 3772, Durban, 19/3, M M & Co.
11 Alps Maru, 4862, Kobe, 12/3, O S Kaisha.
11 Elysia, 4002, L'pool, 29/3, Graham & Co.
12 Soudan, 4218, NF, NF, M M & Co.
12 California, 10135, L'pool, 3/4, Graham & Co.
15 Aquilia, 4207, Genoa, 15/3, L Triestino.
15 Genoa, 3390, Dunkirk, 20/3, O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Mirzapore, 4135, Kobe, NF, M M & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 12/3, M M & Co.
5 Grelhead, 2602, Hull, 22/3, Graham & Co.
6 Hindoo, 3167, K'chi, 16/3, J F & Co.
7 Dara, 3083, Mauritius, 18/3, T M & Co.
9 Ct. Macbean, 3082, C. Ports, NF, J F & Co.
10 & 11 Crostafels, 3080, K'chi Ports, NF, Graham and Co.
12 & 13 Reichenfels, 2936, K'chi, NF, Craham and Co.
12 & 14 Jeddah, 2123, Jeddah, 8/3, T M & Co.
15 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, NF, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Dunslaw, 13 and 14/3, Graham & Co.
D & E Vindelia, 2698, Rangoon, 17/3, S S & Co.
Dunkirk, 14/3, Graham & Co.
F Zayani, 2627, NF, NF, H Slader.
Pierre, 4631, NF, Graham & Co.
P Shuja, 3112, Jeddah, NF, T M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
C Colaba, 3899, Cal., 22/3, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECIED BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledoniadue about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moolian due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naledra due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Chine due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 10th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Domala due about 14th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra due about 28th March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Calcutta due about 18th March, Agent K N Co.
California due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Mussilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Evansville due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Venice (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 18th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 20.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—14 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizulla and Co; 19 bales goat skin, K Esmail; 9 cwts gum, G N Kasam; 2 bundles woollen carpets, H A Amin and Co; 10 cwts cardamom, G Suchidina; 29 cwts fishmaws, Hoosenbhoy and Co; 12 packages dry fruit 2 bales fox skin, 10 bales woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son; 2 bales cotton carpet, D Chelaram; 2 bales wool, H Valiram; 100 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co; 5 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Co; 13 bales goat skin, 11 bales sheep skin, L Hasam; 21 bundles lamb skin, H A M Shawl; 350 cwts Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Marseilles:—85 cases sweet apricots, Frontier Commercial Agency; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, K Deechand; 652 cwts gum, G Yakubally; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 330 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 665 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 55 bales cotton, H Rambhagat; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2475 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 140 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—55 bales cotton, M Amarsy; 120 bales cotton, Gorio Ltd; 55 bales cottotn, G K Kaisha Ltd; 210 bales cotton, H Nensy; 550 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 572 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Pilsna for Salonica:—100 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Manila for London:—46 cwts khismis, H A M Shawl; 30 cwts China wax refine, M Virajlal.

S S Manila for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, H Nensy.

S S Manila for Antwerp:—498 cwts linseed oil cake, N V Valmohmad.

S S Copo-de-Monte for Naples:—1000 cwts castor seed, Strauss and Co; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1500 cwts castor seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Copo-de-Monte for Genoa:—600 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 145 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 50 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export; 1000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 3500 cwts linseed, 6000 cwts rape seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Richenfels for Hamburg:—200 cwts poppy seed, 200 cwts kang seed, R Baliram and Co; 287 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Richenfels for Gothenburg:—5 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Richenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, A Khimji; 148 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Richenfels for Pasages:—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—1 pot rose oil, E Virji and Co; 4 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 50 cwts zedory roots, E Virji and Co; 165 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Crostafels for Rotterdam:—1 pot palma rose oil, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Crostafels for Copenhagen:—10000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Crostafels for Bremen:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Dumana for Hamburg:—237 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Taroba for Genoa:—5000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Chachuty Cotton Export; 2000 cwts rape seed, 3000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 7000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Valmohmad; 47 bales wool, L Abercrombie and Co; 200 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co; 35 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 8 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 64 bales wool, C Ramsarup; 8 bales wool, R Veerchand; 170 bales wool, V Gomarsy.

S S Elysia for New York:—471 cwts castor seed, W and A Graham and Co; 48 cwts gum, J Permanand and Co; 108 cwts gum, Amin and Sons.

S S Elysia for Philadelphia:—70 casks goat skin, Bisky and Co.

S S Frangston for Genoa:—60 cwts gum, J Mulchand; 10 bales cotton fly, 33 bales cotton waste, Coutts and Co; 26 bales cotton, M Amarsy; 362 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts rape seed 2000 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Frangstan for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Langley and Co; 1250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S California for Liverpool:—220 bales cotton, A Khimji.

S S Commisaires Parri Lacoca for Haiphong: 216 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales grey cotton yarn, T M Kaisha; 75 cwts shark fins, R Dhanji and Co.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe:—565 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Andes Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Yokkaichi:—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Bengala for Kobe:—1060 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, H Rambhagat; 1000 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Bengala for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ryjun Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

March 20.

S S Andes Maru from Nagoya, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—190 bales cotton yarn, 761 bales grey sheeting, 560 pieces porcelain.

From Osaka:—11 cases red sheeting, 17 cases stripped drill, 15 cases whistles, 60 cases Omit turkey red, 15 cases red T cloth, 47 cases match box, 42 cases white mercerized yarn, 100 bales grey cotton drill, 425 bales cotton drill, 65 bales cotton yarn, 288 bales cotton sheeting, 20 bales 50 packages glue.

From Tokyo via Osaka:—16 cases rubber toys.

From Kobe:—39 cases celluloid goods, 45 cases celluloid ware, 14 cases umbrella furniture, 200 bales grey cotton sheeting, 112 bales cotton sheeting, 50 bags dry ginger, 20 packages chest wood, 25 cases cotton goods, 33 cases silk goods, 11 cases porcelain, 25 cases cotton hosiery, 103 cases porcelain ware, 14 cases hardware, 42 cases splints filling frame.

From Hongkong:—51 packages sugar candy, 1000 bales cassia, 34 rolls matting.

From Singapore:—1914 bags sago flour, 551 bags betel nut, 20 bags white pepper, 628 bundles rattans.

From Penang:—142 bags pearl tapioca, 71 bags split betelnut, 164 cases rubber.

From Colombo:—6 drums oil, 41 H/c tea.

S S City of Evansville from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—51 bales cotton tent, 86 bales wool waste, 20 bales grey cotton yarn, 25 bales 85 cases cotton yarn, 221 cases 57 bales cotton, 133 bales old newspaper, 25 trusses picking-hand leather, 10 cases bobbins, 36 casks 60 Sk/C/s 42 crates tiles, 217 bags broken tiles, 357 bags yellow metal sheet, 38 bags pulley, 30 cases biscuits, 10 cases umbrella furniture, 20 crates stone jars, 6381 bundles galvanised core sheet, 1375 bundles galvanized plain sheet, 50 bags glue, 142 pieces vignum vitae, 15 bales paper, 22 trusses hair belting, 14 cases umbrella, 80 barrels 29 casks tallow, 11 crates earthenware jars, 31 cases yarn, 978 slab sulphate of aluminium, 703 bundles hoops, 11 crates earthenware, 2738 plates hard spetter, 50 cases whisky, 400 bags bicarbonate of soda, 25 drums powdered caustic soda, 1532 boxes common soaps, 50 cases bath bricks, 20 cases condensed milk, 172 cases cell spares, 42 drums silicate of soda, 35 cases bottled beer, 20 cases carbonate of magnesia, 20 cases fruit essence, 79 cases art silk yarn, 25 cases writing ink, 14 cases soap, 345 cases brandy, 10 cases champagne, 20 cases liquors, 66 cases lump carbonate of ammonia, 30 cases powdered carbonate of ammonia, 65 drums oil, 407 kegs paint, 100 loose pieces earthenware, 100 loose trap earthenware, 26 trusses 8 coils rope, 200 hogsheads ale.

S S City of Madrid from Newport, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—1239 earthenware pipes 844 juetrons 33 bevels, 2393 ingot copper, 21 bundles galvanized corr sheet, 125 bundles galvanized plain sheet, 200 bundles copper squares, 650 bundles copper squares, 650 bundles copper sheet, 400 bundles yellow metal sheet, 100 cases bath bricks, 32 bales paper, 14 drums zinc chloride, 116 drums lotion.

S S Nurmahal from Somarang, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—12741 bags sugar.

From Sourabaya:—42 steel D/s arrack, 20 bags tapioca flour, 7373 bags sugar.

From Probotingo:—3052 bags sugar, 5744 baskets solid moleses.

From Djankur:—2112 bags sugar.

From Tegal:—2966 bags sugar.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. J. M. Chinoy presiding when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner that the present lighting arrangements on the Lamington and Arthur Roads required improvement and that he intended putting up 300 watt electric lamps, to be suspended over the centre of the road way. The cost was estimated at Rs. 40,334 and the maintenance charges to Rs. 26,600, as against the higher charges for gas lamps. The committee gave the necessary sanction and approved of the proposed scheme.

MOTOR CAR FOR FIRE BRIGADE CHIEF OFFICER.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, was in want of a car as the one he was using was in a dilapidated condition. He had asked for tenders for Wolsley and Fiat motor cars, and he had recommended their entering into a three years' contract with the former company, with a view to standardisation in spite of their British make. If they did not approve of it, they might buy a Fiat Car. In another letter the Commissioner recommended the purchase of a Morris-Cowley Car at Rs. 4,892-8, and also another three, if and when necessary for other officers of the Municipality during the year.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, moved that the question be referred to a sub-Committee of the Standing Committee members for decision in the matter. This was agreed to.

MARKET SQUATTERS' FEES.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding the results of auctions held for collecting squatters' fees from the different Municipal markets, the scale fees in the Arthur Crawford Market compound, vegetable squatters in different Municipal markets etc. The income for the current year was Rs. 2,71,000 as against Rs. 2,28,000 for next year. The Commissioner was of the opinion that though they might get a higher fee for the rights in a new auction, it was not proper to do so as they had once auctioned them publicly, as by doing so they would lose the confidence of the purchasers.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee thought that there was a clique among these people and they purposely kept down the price. He said auctions in Bombay were a fraud, as he knew of instances where a motor car valued at Rs. 10,000 was sold for Rs. 700 and property worth Rs. 2 lakhs was sold at Rs. 25,000. He thought even at the cost of losing their *izzat* they must reaction the rights.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said if they once began reauctioning then the purchasers would lose confidence in them and would never think that the first auction was a genuine one. Even at the cost of losing a little money in the bargain he thought they should accept the prices.

Mr. Masani, who was specially called, said that it was not worth reauctioning, as the trouble was too much. He admitted there were cliques, but if they gave the rights to others who were not known to them, there might be trouble at the time of collecting the dues. His advice was to stick to the rates they had already secured.

After some further discussion in this strain it was decided to accept the offers except one item for which it was decided to invite further offers.

Can I Get Well?

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Keep your kidneys well and they will keep you well. For weak kidneys cannot properly filter the blood, and so, are the cause of many diseases.

Neglected kidney trouble is serious; for kidney poisons irritate the nerves; make you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable; cause swellings of the feet and limbs, rheumatism; make the heart weak; take away your strength and make you generally miserable.

If you experience any of these symptoms, give the kidneys help, without delay. Strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine is for relieving backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, stone, uric acid poisoning, dizziness, headaches, nervousness and unnatural drowsiness. Men and women, old and young alike, will find reliable help in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

MALARIA
AND OTHER FEVERS
Are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed, and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever

PHENALGIN

Produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases and instead of sleepless nights, calm refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

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RONUK
FURNITURE CREAM

Quickly and easily gives a brilliant and lasting polish which will neither smear nor fingermark and to which dust will not adhere. Sold in bottles and blue jars, the latter making attractive vases when empty.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

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WHAT USE ARE COCOGEM TINS.

To protect your food from contamination in it if it reaches your kitchen.

You boil water as a precaution against fevers, yet have been forced to accept filth, bazaar ghee as food.

The adulteration of sugar with sand is easily detected, but only chemical analysis shows the more health-ruining adulteration of ghee with rancid animal fats.

Therefore remember the empty Cocogem tins already done you excellent service. It has brought to your kitchen a food, guaranteed pure, uncontaminated and untouched by hand.

Cocogem Cans are Convenient for Camp Cooking.

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The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179.) says "The Teak of Rajaboreri and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width, F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—

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Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold ..	£ 4-16-0 Quiet,
Bar Silver Spot. ..	33 7/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

	Bombay Mar. 20 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic ..	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand ..	1/4 23/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m s	1/4 15/16
Fos. Demand ..	40
American Dollars ..	338
Hongkong Dollars ..	171
Shanghai ..	23 8
Japan ..	14 4
Singapore ..	169 1/2

Market Steady.

	London, Mar. 19.
Rents 3 per cent. Ex-dividened ..	55 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London ..	..
Bar Silver Spot ..	33 7/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet,	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923	
Interest day to day loans ..	2 1/2
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	New York, Mar. 19.
Demand Bills ..	40.29
	London, Mar. 19.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	84.50
„ „ „ Germany 18	100.000.000 000
„ „ „ Italy ..	101.70
Stockholm ..	16.28
Christiania ..	32.53
Amsterdam ..	11.55
Switzerland ..	24 8
Belgium ..	100 75
Athens ..	247.50

Yesterday

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 19.
DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st..	3 7/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/2
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	21 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 19.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90. £	87 1/2 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4% ..	92 1/8+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 3/16+1/16
Consols 2 1/2% ..	55 1/4 unchgd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45 1/4 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (sterling Loan) ..	63 1/4—1/4
Govt. Securities 3% ..	54 1/4—3/8

	London, Mar. 19.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/8
1 1/2per cent. Indian Loan ..	100
1 per cent Indian	£ 110

SHARES.

	London, Mar. 19.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong	£ 129
National	£ 45
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	12 1/2

LINSEED.

	London, Mar. 19.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April May Valu	£ 19 1/

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net

Steady Only Small business

April Buyers ..	37 9/
May/Aug Sellers	37 3/

Tone: Poor demand

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Mar. 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March, April Sellers ..	30/
July Sellers	25
July/Sept, Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/

Tone:—Flat. Nothing doing

RUBBER.

	London, Mar. 19.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May	11 3/
Tone—Steady.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe	12 1/
Tone:—Firmer Less offering.	

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, March 20.

Chemicals market witnessed a quieter tone this week. Volume of business transacted was of a very poor character. Mofussil demand was exceptionally below normal level. Brown Sugar lead, Bichromate Potash and Magnesium chloride declined in value. Farina, sago flour, dextrine and Tapiaco kept very firm. Caustic soda 98 per cent. powder saw a much healthier demand, but prices kept unchanged. Acetic Acid glacial 98 per cent. changed hands at Rs. 0-9-3 per lb. Tone of the market in general is very quiet, but mills reopening, demand will increase.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 37.
Bleaching powder Rs. 13-8.
Caustic soda Rs. 22-8.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3-8.
Dextrine Rs. 21.
Acetic acid Rs. 0-9
Sodine salt Rs. 0-11-6.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 40.
Hydrosulphide soda English Rs. 1-2-6.
Zinc Chloride English Rs. 24-8.
Farina Rs. 19
Bichromate soda Rs. 37.
Oxalic acid Rs. 34

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 20.

To-day Reuter reported 5 to 7 points lower in old crops and 2 points down to 2 points up in new crops in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 14 points higher. The market advanced on scattered buying and lack of selling power.

Messrs. Umrikar and Vesugar have received the following cable D/19th March (4 p.m.) from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Further unfavourable weather may sections preparation generally backward."

Owing to Holi holiday the Marwari Bazar was open from 12 noon to 2 p.m. The volume of business done was very small. The Bazar closed as under:—

F. G. Broach Rs. 574½ Fine Oomra March Rs. 562 and May Rs. 559½. F. G. Bengal March Rs. 516 and May Rs. 518.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was fairly good. About 3500 bales are reported to have been sold.

The Sewri markets are closed to-day for ready and forward business on account of Holi holiday. Friday and Saturday being Bank holidays no reports will be issued.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 20.

New York Market 19th March 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices,	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.00	May	29.20—20	29.08+08	28 95+05	
28 43	Jul		28 52+09	28 36+07	
25.80	Oct			25.78+02	
25 40	Dec			25 42+02	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.26, lowest (Mutilated) Market steady, business small.

Liverpool Market 19th March 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.16	Mar			17.24+13	
17 07	May	17.17+10	17 26—19	17.21+14	
16 67	Jul	16.77+10	16 85—18	16.80+13	
14.96	Oct	15,08+12		15.00+13	
14 47	Jan			14.58+11	
	Egyptian				
20.33	May			20.55+22	
18 80	Nov			19.05+25	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 300,000. (2) Market firm. Scattered buying. Absence of selling. Spot sales 10,000. (3) New York cables: "Sentiment here mixed. Majority expect no substantial decline. Drygoods trade report discouraging. New crop preparations backward generally, but delay not yet serious. We anticipate scalping market time being." (4) New York cables: "Considerable rains in the Dallas district. (5) American cross rate 429 5/8. May highest 17.28, lowest 17.15, range 13 points. (6) Good undertone. Some straddle selling. Spot sales 15,000 including 7,500 for exports. Bad weather in the South. Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas): "Raining a slow rain with prospects of continuing."

	Liverpool, Mar. 19. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	750
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	200
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid. American Spot Good Demand	17.57
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21.40
New York 11 a. m. .. May	.. 29.07+13
(As known in Liverpool July	.. 28.50+14
at closing time.) .. .. Oct.	.. 25.28+14
New Orleans 10 a. m. May	.. 29.20
.. July	.. 28.32

	Liverpool, Mar. 19. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O. Mar.	.. 17.29+13
Liverpool. .. .. May	.. 17.21+14
July	.. 16.80+13
Oct.	.. 15.09+13

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Liverpool Mar. 19. To-day's price.
Mar.	.. 17.36+20
April	.. ..
May	.. 17.26+19
June	.. ..
July	.. 16.85+18
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	.. 15.11+15
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	.. 14.56+09
Feb.	.. ..
Egyptians—May	.. 20.50
July	.. 20.50

Months	Liverpool, Mar. 20 To-days price.
Mar.	.. 17.28—1
April.	.. —
May.	.. 17.16—5
June.	.. —
July.	.. 16.75—5
Aug.	.. —
Sept.	.. —
Oct.	.. 15.02—7
Nov.	.. —
December	.. —
January.	.. —
Feb.	.. —
Mar.	.. —
Egyptians—May	.. 20.55+10
July	.. 20.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Mar. 19 To-day's price.
Mar.	.. 17.29+13
April.	.. 17.23+14
May.	.. 17.21+14
June, ...	.. 17.11+14
July.	.. 16 80+13
Aug.	.. 16.24+13
Sept.	.. 15.61+14
Oct.	.. 15.09+13
Nov.	.. 14.75+13
December	.. 14.66+11
January.	.. 14.58+11
Feb	.. 14.51+11
March	.. 14.44+11

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, Mar. 19 To-day's price
March	20.60+19
April	20.55+17
May	20.55+22
June	20.55+21
July	20.55+20
August	20.35+20
September	19.95+20
October	19.35+25
November	19.05+25
December	19.03+25
January	19.00+25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 19.
M. G. Bengal Good ..	.. 11.80
„ „ Fully Good ..	.. 12.20
„ „ Fine	.. 12.60
No. 1 Oomra. Good ..	.. 12.50
„ „ Fully Good ..	13.00
„ „ Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good ..	.. 14.20
„ „ Fully Good ..	.. 14.60
„ „ Fine	15.60
M. G. Scinda, Good ..	.. 11.70
„ „ Fully Good ..	.. 12.10
„ „ Fine	.. 12.60

AMERICAN MARKET.

	New York, Mar. 19.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	60,000
„ Expoets to Great Britain ..	2000
„ Exports to Continent ..	2000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	..28.95— 5
„ „ „ July	..28.36— 7
„ „ „ October	..25.78— 2
„ „ „ Dec.	..5.42+ 2
Spot Cotton at New York	..29.05— 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.25 unchanged
Futures „ „ May	..29.02—12
„ „ „ July	..28.18— 7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 5/8
Demand Bill Silver foreign mined	63 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Mar. 19. To-day's Prices
	May .. 28.95—05
Futures at New York.	July .. 28.36+07
	Oct. .. 25.78—02
	Dec. .. 25.42+02

METALS.

	London, Mar. 19.
English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 64
Copper Brogiers	„ 87
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets ..	.. 18
TIN BLOCK	£ 265

WHEAT

	London Mar, 19
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	44
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid and Sellers	42/6
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers ..	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J sellers	30/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Value	45/
Wheat Cargo South Australian February Paid	47 1/8
Tone— Quiet	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 20. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-days' closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 1 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 3 0	12 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 13 0	12 5 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	15 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black.. ..	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	68 8 0	13 12 0
Mowrasseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	38 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	..	
Wheat, A/S	..	Bazar Closed
Linseed, A/M	..	
Linseed Sept.	..	
Groundnuts M/A ..	68 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak ..		

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March. 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 19, 1924.

Cotton	19562 Bales
Wheat	14575 Cwts
Linseed	14527 „
Rape etc., ...	1754 „
Gingellyseed	717 „
Poppyseed	196 „
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	13290 „
Rice	75434 „
Myrabollams	8773 „
Cottonseed	6476 „
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1128 „
Juwar	455 „
Masur	377 „
Barley	399 „
Bajri	855 „
Coal	1939 Tons

SUGAR.

Bombay, March 20.

Since our last report our market ruled unsettled during the interval with prices fluctuating to the extent of 8d. in the old crop and 9d. in New crop. The reports from Java were easier with pressure to sell and fair business doing—the Whites March-April shipment from 31/6 to 30/10. Fine Bombay Harbour New crop was in fair demand and a large business was done for July-September shipment at 25/2 to 24/8 F. B. Harbour. Since the last two days buyers have withdrawn and with the approaching Holidays we expect no business. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet market with no business. Java ruled quieter during the week with free sellers. America reported quiet with few buyers and many sellers. There was heavy arrivals during week although clearances were very good the demand from Gulf and Africa continued.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 27-12 31-3 F. B. Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

T. M. O. Feb.-March 30-10 F. B. Harbour stocks 40,000 bales.

T. M. O. June-July 26 F. B. Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

T. M. O. July-Sept. 24-8 F. B. Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

Beet ready Rs. 27-4 to 27-8 F. B. Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Nurmahal with 50,000 bags Java sugar.

Various steamers 40,000 bags Beet sugar.

Java ready Rs. 27/10 to 27/12.

Beet ready Rs. 27/2 to 27/4.

Java March 30s. 9d.

Beet February 29s. 10d.

Beet March 30s.

Java June-July 26s. 2d.

July-Sept 24s. 10d.

DYES STUFFS

Bombay, March 20.

The Dye Stuff market is quiet and poor business passing. Some business in miscellaneous section. Alizarine 20 per cent. has quiet tone and no good business reported. The bazar rates are as under.

Quotations are:—

Alizarine 20 per cent. paste-Lumber Rs. 110 per cwt.

Alizarine 20 per cent. paste-Cow Rs. 1-0 per cwt.

Alizerine 20 per cent. paste I. P. Rs. 95 per cwt.

Congo Red Rs. 1-12 per lb.

Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-8 per lb.

Methyl Violet Rs. 4-6 per lb.

Sulphur Black Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.

Perpurine Benzo Rs. 3 per lb.

Perpurine Delta Rs. 3-12 per lb.

Melachite Green Rs. 4-12 per lb.

Magenta Xls Rs. 6 per lb.

Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-2 per lb.

Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-14 per lb.

Soluble Blue Rs. 8-8 per lb.

Fast red Madrasi Rs. 5 per lb.

MILL STORES

Bombay, March 20.

There has been no improvement in mill stores market, however, several mills have reopened, and many more will begin work after Holi holidays. Consequently there are all chances of a revival of activity in short period. Cotton Healds have been quoted at Rs. 1-13-6, and C I F value kept firm at 26d. Reeds have been very quiet with neither a strong demand nor any fluctuation in value. Roller cloth and Sizing flannel and other woollen goods advanced by ten per cent.

Among Japanese Bobbins, Stubbings of 5/8, by 3/4, Rovings of 5/8 bore and Ring Rabbeth Enamel 5" kept in demand from mofussil mills. Prices of Bobbins are firm.

Quotations are:—

Healds—15/40s Rs. 1-13-9.

Reels Rs. 0-3-9.

Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs. 8-8.

Scroll Bandings Oldham Rs. 1-5.

Tubular Bandings Oldham Rs. 2-5.

Fillets Dof and Cvt Rs. 0-12-0.

Sizing flannel twill 62 Rs. 4.

Stubbing tubes 5/8 by 3/4 Rs. 25.

Roving tubes 5/8 Japan Rs. 25.

Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 8.

Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 10.

Warper Bobbins English Rs. 75.

Card cans Fibre Rs. 4.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, Bombay. 19th Mar. 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29·886 ins.
Temperature of air	84.4 degrees
WetBulb Thermometer ..	76.0 „
Dew point	72.0 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	67% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10,	3.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	93.1 „
Minimum „ „	77.6 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ESE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight. to midnight	..miles 150

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time,	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in
Th.	3	29 26	6	19	0 31	10 9
		6 26	20		13 9	
F.	21	11 28	28 4	3	5 24	16 3
		23 46	29 2		17 28	15 10
Sat.		52 26	8	21	3 14	20 1
		9 28	22		15 19	15 5
S.	23	0 24	29 3		6 35	15 0
		12 53	29 2		18 52	15 6
M.	24	1 2	28 11	23	7 11	14 11
		13 37	28 11		19 35	17 3
Tu.	25	1 42	28 3	25	7 57	15 3
		14 27	28 4		20 27	18 4
W.	26	2 29	27 4	26	8 47	15 11
		15 23	27 6		21 26	19 5

CONGRESS WORK IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Mar. 18.

During the Gandhi Month good propaganda work was done throughout the district of Bijapur. Mahatmaji's message printed in Canarese was carried to the nooks and corners of the District. Sjt. Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi visited a few important villages. Nearly 2500 members have been enrolled and Rs. 5,000 worth of Khadi has been sold in spite of famine. About Rs. 5,000 have been promised for the Tilak Swaraj Fund out of which Rs. 2,000 have been already realised.

The latest report from Delhi about Maulana Shaukat Ali's health shows that he is progressing satisfactorily and his temperature is between 101 and 102.5 degrees. He passed a restless night on March 19th but he is improving.—(A. P.)

THE TURKS AND KHILAFA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The enormous sum of rupees sixteen lakhs or so of the C. K. C. has long been remaining locked up in Chotani Mills without any profit possible from working them or any use to the Khilafat work in these days of financial stringency. The proposal to hand over the whole property to the R. C. deputation, the C. K. C. bearing the cost of conveyance to Angora also, was received with relief by the public who considered it the best way imaginable to dispose it off.

Immediately after comes the news of abolition of the Khilafat and banishment of the Khalifa by the Angora Assembly along with Ismet Pasha's statement that Indian Muslims helped them because they were strong.

This audacious pronouncement of the Vice-President of the Turkish National Assembly makes every Indian Muslim pause and think; have we spent so much of our wealth and energy to help the Turks "because they are strong" and yet to strengthen them or did we help them to strengthen our Khalifa and the Khilafat? But for Turkey being the seat of the Khilafat would Indian Muslims have evinced so much sympathy towards them and what else did so many of our men, young and old, suffer jail life for, than for the Khilafat. Yet where is our Khalifa now? He has been sacriligiously torn off his seat and ignominiously driven to seek asylum in a Christian country. In this rash action have they considered outside Muslim opinion? Yes, considered well, trampled down Muslim sentiments, and declared they care not for any one's opinion and what is or what ought to be our attitude towards our irreligiously progressive brethren.

Decidedly there is a revulsion of feeling against them and indications are not wanting. If I am informed aright telegrams have already been received at the C. K. C. office from different quarters and members of the C. K. C. demanding stoppage of executing any proposal to help Angora pending settlement of the Khilafat question.

Whether the further suggestions I make in this letter be looked upon with favour or otherwise, I pray the C. K. C. that whatever course they may decide upon they will consider this, the suspension of any further help to Turkey, as of primary importance.

Concluding that the proposal to send the machinaries of the Mills to Angora be cancelled or suspended may I ask how long the Khilafat money—useful, hard earned money—is to be locked up non-productively like this. Either the mills must be worked and some profit got out of it or be disposed off and money realised and used in furthering the Khilafat cause.

If the C. K. C. choose the first alternative of working the mills I would suggest to them to consider the special facilities in Malabar of having large quantities of timber and cheap labour reminding them side by side with this the need for some permanent paying establishment to cope with the tremendous responsibilities they have undertaken at Coconada by their resolution passed in the Khilafat conference concerning the Mopla orphans.

This work of Mopla orphans, the responsibility accepted and announced in the open Conference of bringing them up entails enormous cost which cannot be met by Public subscriptions now and then raised or by the promises of a few philanthropists to adopt a few children but by some large paying concern which should be kept on reinforced.

I believe the C. K. C. will not shirk this responsibility. Therefore I beg to request the members of the C. K. C. to pay their attention, a little to this question also, and instead of keeping the mills intact for another indefinite period—pending the settlement of Khilafat question—send them off to Malabar immediately and start work—the work of helping the orphans of the 'brave' Moplas to which you stand pledged and show the enquiring public especially of Malabar that your resolutions are not merely pious wishes and that you will do something real for the young ones of martyred bretheren.—Yours, etc.,

A MOPLA.

RUINOUS RECLAMATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Before pressing the item of Sir Buchanon's Commission on the Reclamation Scheme, will Sir Lawless Hepper answer the following queries?

(1) What is Sir Buchanon's special qualification? Where did he serve his time as an Apprentice, Engineer, Constructor etc.?

(2) Barring the small reclamation at Rangoon, which other mammoth scheme of Reclamation has Sir Buchanon conceived, planned and executed ere this?

(3) Is he the only living authority on Reclamation in England, America or Canada? If no, and surely not, why are real and recognised experts ignored; and why is preference given to an almost inexperienced man like Sir Buchanon?

(4) Are experts in engineering paid for the 'time' and 'brain' they put in their work, or only on the amount of brick and mortar, that the brown men "dump on"?

(5) Does not the Development Department look like a lawless Charity Department, where the Benefactor has no voice, and the "Trustee" favours his own beneficiaries, and the "estate" is practically "eaten up"? Let Sir Lawless reflect and answer.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

HOLI AMONG THE LABOURERS.

The Central Labour Board organised a Holi meeting on Tuesday last at the Damodhar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, with a view to explaining to the labourers of Bombay the meaning of Holi and calling upon them to pass the days in prayer and devotion. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala presided. Mr. Manishankar of the Vivekanand Society provided the audience with devotional music. The President in explaining the meaning of Holi asked the audience to give up all those filthy practices which were followed by the men hitherto. He emphasised upon the minds of the labourers the necessity of giving up liquor, which he maintained was the bane of the labouring population in Bombay. Mr. Jhabwala then announced that prizes would be given to those who are recommended by the Managing Committee of the Unions as total teetotallers. The proceedings came to an end with the singing of devotional songs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Devanha", with the inward English mails due to arrive midnight.

Banks closed: Jamshedi Naoroz (Parsi holiday).

Celebration of Jamshedi Naoroz at the Imperial Consulate of Persia, West View, Wodehouse Road. "At Home", 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Shab-e-Barat (Muhomedan holiday).

SATURDAY, March 22.

Fancy Fete in aid of Poor Parsis' Housing Fund, to be opened by H. E. the Governor, Ladies' Gymkhana, Cooperage.

2nd day of Jamshedi Naoroz: Celebrations at the Imperial Consulate of Persia, Wodehouse Road. "At Home", 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 24.

Annual Prize-distribution, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5 p.m. (S. T.). H. E. the Governor will preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NAYAK.—Pirojbai, wife of the late Dr. S. B. Nayak, died on Thursday night at 10-30. Funeral at 8 morning on Friday, 21st March.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of the 18th to 6 a.m. of the 19th instant:—

Small-pox 10 attacks and 6 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 5 attacks and 6 deaths; Influenza 1 death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 118. Total mortality this day last year 114.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Lima Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 17th March and is due to arrive here on or about the 26th instant.

S. S. "Genoa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 19th instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th April.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 25th instant at 6 p. m. at the Congress Office.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 26th instant at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SUUTH INDIAN MUSIC.

Advantage has been taken of the presence in Bombay of two expert musicians of Southern India Pandit Mahadeva Bhagavatar (violin) and Pandit Anantarama Bhagavatar (mridangam), to organise a concert at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. Admission will be free to ladies, for whom separate accommodation will be provided. Others will have to purchase tickets. The public of Bombay should not miss this opportunity of hearing South Indian music.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, the Parsis will celebrate their Jamshedi Navroz to-day (Friday) at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Grant Road, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), when a selected programme of short speeches followed by English and Indian music and songs will be gone through. Mr. Shorab S. Batliwalla will speak in English on "What Parsis can do for India": Miss Najan Gorvala, in Gujrati, on the "Zoroastrians"; and Mr. D. H. Petit on "Our Ideals." Miss Mithan Tata, Bar.-at-Law, will preside.

On Saturday evening, Mr. J. B. Vatcha will give a reading in the original Persian of the famous operetta "Resurrection" by Syed Mir-zadeh Eshqi, with the Gujrati rendering at the Sir Cowasji Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when H. E. Mirza Asad Mani-ul-Mulk, Persian Consul, will preside.

On Sunday, Mr. D. N. Patel will give a Shah Nameh reading with organ music at the Sir Cowasji Hall at 5-30 p.m., when Erwad K. M. Kutar will preside.

All are cordially invited to attend.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

R. I. M. "B" AND BOMBAY BATTALION WIN.

Two more matches in the preliminary round of the Aga Khan Tournament were decided on Thursday when the exhibition of hockey was far from being classy and at times extremely tiresome. The better eleven of the Royal Indian Marine posed as the "B" team and won against the Victoria Hockey Club by 4 goals to 1. The Marine boys asserted their superiority from the start, but took things easy. After the game had lasted for a considerable time, A. Munro, the Victoria centre-half, scored the only goal for his side.

BOMBAY BATTALION (1) BEAT WEST YORKS (0).

The Bombay Battalion put up a poor show against the West Yorks in the second match of the evening when the game ended in a victory for the former by the narrowest margin.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Parel Sporting Club vs. Cathedral H. S., at 4-30 p.m.

Lusitanian "B" vs. R. I. M. "A", at 5-40 p.m.

CONDER TENNIS.

HOLDERS BEATEN.

Some excellent tennis was witnessed at the Y. M. C. A. Courts on Thursday evening when three games in the third round of the Conder Tennis Tournament were decided. Desai, the Central Province star, and Raja Iyer of the Hindu Gymkhana, succeeded in defeating Jeejeebhoy and Petit, last year holders, after a keen struggle by 7—9, 6—1 and 6—4. The Hindu pair took some time to settle down but a win for the holder in the first set showed, although they were going to retain the trophy. But superior combination and lasting power of Desai and Raja Iyer won the day. The other interesting game was between the Calcutta champion Perkins and Kolhoff vs. Bhadkamkar and Mehta, the former winning in two straight sets with 6—4, 6—1. Captain Bate of the Sydenham College, and Nagarwalla of Grant Medical College, also qualified themselves by beating Banaji and Dange by 7—5, 6—3.

TO-DAY—SEMI-FINALS.

Perkins and Kolhoff vs. Captain and Nagarwalla.

Desai and Raja Iyer vs. Tyabji and Tyabji.

The final match will be played on Saturday at 5 p.m. when the admission fee will be one rupee.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NEW MEMBERS ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

QUESTION OF RAISING LOANS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. As some of the members wanted the President to finish the work at an early hour owing to the Holi, the meeting came to a close at about 5 p.m. The Corporation referred to the Commissioner for disposal a letter received from the owners of a property, which was acquired by the Corporation claiming a treasure trove which was found there. The Commissioner said he had made over the whole find to to the Collector under the Act. If the claimant had a legal claim, he has to substantiate it before the Collector and claim it.

NEW MEMBERS ON STANDING COMMITTEE.

The President then announced the results of the elections for the six seats on the Municipal Standing Committee. The following are the results: Mr. J. B. Boman Behram 54 votes; Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy 49; Mr. A. K. Pai 48; Mr. Hussenbhoy Laiji 45; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas 45; Mr. H. J. Davis 44; Dr. DeMonte 44; Mr. Hussenbhoy Rahimtoolah 44; Mr. B. N. Motiwalla 43 and Mr. R. Gandhi 38. The first five were declared elected and the President gave his casting vote to Mr. Hussenbhoy Rahimtoolah as he was a sitting member, although he admitted that both his rivals were equally good men. Their practice always was to elect the sitting member.

In regard to the election to the seat on the Improvement Trust, Mr. V. A. Dabholker was declared elected, he having got 58 votes against 25 to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

The Corporation agreed to lend to the Government the services of Mr. R. P. Masani to sit on the Committee to consider the question of Reorganisation of Local Self-Government in Salsette.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was granted six months' leave of absence.

TREASURE TROVE.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke had written to the Corporation as follows:

"I am giving this notice to you on behalf of my clients, Messrs. Balkrishna Tukaram Bole, Parshuram Tukaram Bole and Natharam Daji Bole, who claim that they alone are entitled to the 'Handa' and Rs. 1,091 or Rs. 973 contained therein found in the course of the excavation of their property at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, about 17th July 1923 which property was acquired by you on 3rd April, 1923, the cause of action being that you claimed the same at the inquiry held by the Collector under the Treasure Trove Act on 26th February 1924. I hereby call upon you to withdraw your claim to the same; otherwise my clients will hold you liable for the costs of the suit which my clients will have to file to establish their right."

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. J. G. Nensey wanted to have some information from the Commissioner as to how matters stood.

The Commissioner said under the Act they had to hand over the treasure trove to the Collector and they had done so. He had made no claim, except on behalf of the coolies, who had found it, and if he received any money he would pay it to the coolies. He had put in no claim on behalf of the Corporation. If the parties had any claims they ought to apply to the Collector and substantiate them. In the smaller treasure trove, most of the money was of recent years, and must have been put there when the "Emden" was in the harbour.

The motion was adopted.

HORNBY-BALLARD SCHEME.

The Commissioner had written to the Corporation in the course of his letter: It will be seen a very detailed investigation of the financial aspects of the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme has been made, and the conclusion reached is that if the Corporation will agree to sanction the carrying out of this scheme in instalments, there is good reason to hope that it will still not involve serious loss. Detailed proposals in this connection will, I hope, be laid before the Corporation at an early date. In the meantime it is proper that the requisite sanction of the Government of Bombay and Imperial Government to raise the necessary loans should be applied for. A similar enquiry in connection with the Mahim Development Scheme is now being conducted, but it is impossible to await for its completion before applying for permission to raise loans, as there is already much legitimate complaint on the ground of delay in payment of claims and some time must in any case elapse after the application is made before sanction to raise the necessary loans is accorded by the Government of India. As the Standing Committee and the Corporation are aware, it is a matter of the greatest importance that the subject matter of the letter should be disposed of with the utmost possible despatch, and I have accordingly the honour to suggest that it be taken into consideration with the least possible delay. I have been in close communication with Government on the subject, and the Bombay Government have been good enough to assure me that no time will be lost in approaching the Government of India for the requisite sanction as soon as they have the assurance that the loan application and the financial methods advocated have the approval of the Corporation.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy moved that the letter proposed to be written by the Commissioner to Government in regard to the loan requirements of the Municipality be approved.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi moved that the letter be referred to the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation for consideration and report.

DR. VIEGAS' OPPOSITION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said the whole question was a financial one. They had to consider (1) the borrowing power, (2) the borrowing margin and (3) the borrowing capacity. The net rateable value of property in the city was 11 crores, and as the borrowing power was double the rateable value it was nearly 23 crores. They had already borrowed 1,566 lakhs, and had still to borrow 282 lakhs to complete the works already undertaken. That would bring their total to 1,848 lakhs, the borrowing margin being reduced to about 433 lakhs. They now propose to borrow 200 lakhs from Government next year and large sums would be required to complete the works they had in hand. The borrowing margin was thus reduced to 128 lakhs. They were shortly going to incur an expenditure of about 300 lakhs on their drainage, and if that vital work was to be undertaken, as they would have to, they would have to economise in other directions. He thought that the rateable value of properties was going down in all directions, as there were many unsaleable properties in the city and when the Backbay land was put on the market, the value would go down still further. But he feared that the estimates for some of their works had exceeded, and they were likely to exceed in the future.

The Commissioner said they could not raise a single pice as loan unless they had their formal sanction. He would be very glad indeed, if they appointed a committee to go into all the schemes, as that would lighten his work. But they would have to permit him to write a letter to Government to get the sanction of the Government of India to raise a loan, as a preliminary.

After some further speeches the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

ALLEGED COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 18.

Further hearing of the case against four persons alleged to be Bolshevik agents was resumed to-day in the court of the Joint Magistrate. Counsel for the prosecution put in various documents alleged to have been sent by Mr. M. N. Roy in Berlin to the accused at various places in India. Among these was a long letter purported to have come from the Executive Committee of the Third Communist International and addressed to the First Conference of Workers and Peasants' Party of India, which was then about to be established. The letter was dated 14th June 1923 and ghan thus:—

LETTER FROM THIRD INTERNATIONAL

"The Communist International hails the first Working Class Party of India. It is a historic task that you have undertaken and in this task you can count upon the heartiest sympathy and fullest support of the revolutionary proletariat of the world."

The letter proceeded to point out that the fundamental points in the programme of the Political Party of Indian Workers and peasants must be the following:—(1) Complete separation from the Imperial connection. (2) Establishment of a democratic republic. (3) Abolition of landlordism and radical adjustment of land ownership. (4) Nationalisation of the means of transportation and other public utilities. (5) Eight hour day. (6) Minimum wages. (7) Workers Councils in the factories and Peasants' Union in the villages to protect the interests of the toiling masses.

"This task," the letter goes on "will be accomplished by taking part in every day struggle of the workers and peasants, by leading them in strikes that are so frequent, by organising resistance against new taxations and by demonstrations for the recognition of workers' right to organise." This was calculated to draw the toiling masses into the ranks of the Party and give them political education. In the end the Communist International promised all assistance to the Revolutionary Party of Workers and Peasants and warmly wished success to the project of forming a party which would lead the toilers of India to final emancipation. The letter was signed by W. Kilarow on behalf of the Third Communist International and ended "Long live the national and social emancipation of India. Down with the British Imperialism. Long live the International solidarity of the proletariat."

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 19.

In the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case in the course of proceedings in the court of the joins magistrate a number of documents, newspapers and pamphlets were put in through witness Lt. Col. Kaye whose examination concluded to-day. Among these was a letter from Roy addressed from Zurich dated January 23rd, 1924, to Singaravalu in Madras in which Roy suggested that they should enter the Trade Union Congress with a definite plan of their own. Roy felt confident that with a clever and factful way younger and new elements could be gradually won over to their point of view. The letter uttered a warning that in the absence of revolutionary leadership, the trade unionism would become a handmaid of ruling classes.

Another document produced was a photograph copy of a letter signed by M. N. Roy and called an open letter. It was dated after the Gaya Congress and pointed out that there were two days ahead, either reversion to constitutional democracy of the Liberals or adoption of a more revolutionary method. The letter further said that without a party with a revolutionary outlook, the tactics of weakening the Councils can hardly be successful. Their programme was to rally all available revolutionary elements within and without the Congress thus making a beginning of a revolutionary mass party. A revolutionary party was alone capable of dragging the Congress out of the rut it had sunk into. The Indian movement needed application and support not from the Imperialist governments but from the revolutionary forces operating on the Imperialist countries and from the victorious proletariat of Russia.

Another document was a letter purported to have been written from Berlin by M. N. Roy to Sharma and which referred to the stupid murder of the Post Master in Calcutta and observed the futility of individual terrorism. "Since I do not believe in it and consider any territorist action positively harmful I did not pay any heed to your request for pistols".

After Col. Kaye's examination the accused, on being asked, replied they deserved cross examination for the Sessions Court. Mr. F. Brewster, Government examiner of the questioned documents was the next witness examined. The accused again refused to ask any questions.

REPRESSIVE LAWS REGULATIONS.

MOTION FOR REPEAL CARRIED.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 20.

The Legislative Assembly by 68 votes against 44 passed the proposition for repeal of Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Criminal Law Amendment Act and all other repressive laws and regulations.

Sir Malcolm Hailey strongly opposed the motion.

DELHI, March 20.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. The attendance was fair but public galleries were again crowded to hear the interesting debates on non-official resolutions, particularly the one raising the question of the release of State prisoners under Regulation 3 of 1918. At the question time a series of interpellations were put about the tanning industry and export duty on hides and skins.

Sir Charles Innes defended the Government's position and said it was not contemplated to introduce any change.

PREMATURE RETIREMENT.

Mr. Venkataramana Reddi asked:—Will Government be pleased to state the number of officers who were permitted to retire before the prescribed period of service on proportionate pensions under the premature retirement rules specifying in each case the class of service to which they belonged, the period of service and the amount of pension sanctioned.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying said that the Government had no information as to the actual amount of pensions paid as amounts were not separated in their accounts. The number of officers of the all India Services who had been permitted to retire on proportionate pension up to 31st December were as follows:—Indian Civil Service 69, Indian Police Service 97, Indian Service of Engineers 54, Indian Educational Service 32, Indian Forest Service 20, Indian Agricultural Service 10, Indian Vterinary Service 5, total 287.

Replying to Mr. K. S. Ray, Mr. Burdon said that the number of occasions on which troops were called out in aid of civil power during 1923 was 36 and the total number of troops that were employed was 4 cavalry regiments, 9 battalions of infantry and 7 sections of armoured cars. The periods for which these troops were employed varied during all year in the question from a few hours to several weeks. Places in which troops were so employed during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 were 88. The places were Rae Bareli, Tenk Rajputana Fyzabad District, Parel, Nagpur, Calantia, Nankhana Sahib, Patna Anandpur, Mukhsar Hoshiarpur, Almora, Malegaon, Shillong, Chittagong, Madras, Aligarh, Mhow, Kaur, Saharanpur, Meerut, Lucknow, Surat, Jabalpore, Bombay, Bahadurgarh, Ferozepore, Jhirka, Broach, Santa Cruz, Ahmedabad, Bellary, Bihar, Muktesar, Phillaur, Dehradun, Mawana, Gantu, Guntur, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Indore, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Moghalpura, Raipura, Herat, Hyderabad (Sind), Gurdaspur, Sheikpura, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Birang, Khera, Fuga, Sialkot, Hasanabdas, Kutra, Rawalpindi, Jaipur, State, Narsapatnam, Arikkod, Ghorakhpur, Sarwala, Kurhial, Delhi, Taipur, Multan, Ahmednagar, Dinapur, Muzzaffarpur, Lahore, Amritsar, Nabha, Ghaziabad, Agra, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Faridpur, Shejahanpur, Moulmein, Ajmere, Jandiala, Kathiawar, Gujerat, Gonda, Bangakaro, Rohtak, Gorkashankur and Ambala.

REPEAL OF REGULATION 3 OF 1818.

DELHI, March 20.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt (Bengal) moved for the immediate repeal of Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818. Mr. Dutt said if the laws of the country are an index of its political progress, Regulation 3 of 1818 was an anachronism. The Regulation was enacted by the East Indian Company to meet the special conditions of those days. The Repression Laws Committee had also adversely commented on this Regulation, and though Government had accepted the report of the Committee, legislation on the subject had not yet been brought forward. This repressive law had been used against highly moral and intellectual persons whose only fault was that they loved their country too well. Government was disturbing both law and lawyers. He claimed the right of free speech and free association, and asked Englishmen to stand for this right and vote with him. He said that with Regulation 3 on the Statute, could they say that they were living under a civilized Government? In England the Habeas Corpus Act defended the liberties of people.

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS.

Pundit Shambhul Dayal Misra moved an amendment for the repeal of the Criminal Law amendment and other repressive laws and regulations that still exist on the Statute Book.

Sir Malcolm Hailey asked whether the amendment was in order.

The President said that proposal to bring similar regulations and exceptional legislation within the scope of the Resolution was in order, though he was not fully aware of the precise terms of the Regulation.

The Home Member pointed out that Bombay, Madras and Bengal Regulations were exactly the same, but the Criminal Law Amendment Act was of an entirely different type.

Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Khan supported the motion and pointed out that the Repressive Laws Committee had urged the repeal of the Regulation and to confine its application to the Frontier. The present time, he said, was most propitious for repeal and to win the goodwill of the people thereby.

Mr. O'Malley (Bengal Official) strongly defended the Bengal Government.

Mr. O'Malley concluded by remarking that the action of the Bengal Government was supported by the public in Bengal.

After Mr. O'Malley had spoken Mr. Harcilas Sarda, Mr. Pal, Mr. Schammad, and Dr. Gour supported the amendment of Mr. Shambudayal Misra.

Mr. Turing (Official Madras) opposed the resolution and amendment.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer was for the repeal of Regulation 3 of 1818, Madras Regulation 11 and Bombay Regulation 25 of 1827. He, however, left the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act to the discretion of executive, if circumstances permitted.

Sir Malcolm Hailey opposed the resolution.

The amendment of Pundit Shambhul Dayal Misra was carried by 68 to 44 votes. The resolution as amended was then carried without division.

CLEAN THE SLATE.

ABOLITION OF EXCISE DUTY URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 20.

In the Assembly, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalubhai, representative of Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association moved for early steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty as recommended by the majority of the Indian members of the Fiscal Commission and to refer to the Tariff Board the question of protection to the Cotton Mill Industry at an early date. He said that the excise duty was imposed not because the interests of India required it, not because the Government of India wanted it, but because Lanfashire thought that its interests required it and the Secretary of State dictated it." This duty was levied in the teeth of unanimous opposition of the Government of India and all shades of public opinion in India. The levy was continued till to-day notwithstanding all opposition and protests from India. He said that he could not be reminded more eloquently of its political subordination and Britain's angle of vision. The duty is an insult to India's national self-respect and it ought therefore to go. The Government of Lord Hardinge had made a declaration in 1916 that they would abolish the duty as soon as financial considerations permitted. The responsible members of the Government had thereafter reiterated the pledge. The Fiscal Commission recommended to 'clean the slate" and yet not only no steps have been taken to abolish the duty but India was now being told that the abolition was not a "practical proposition." This was nothing but a camouflage and playing with the feelings of the people and the pledge of Government. Mr. Kasturbhai then examined the question in its economical aspect. He quoted the late Mr. Gokhale according to whom the main burden of these duties fall on the poorest classes of the country. There was no parallel of such a duty in any country of the world. Mr. Kasturbhai maintained that India ought to become self-sufficient in clothing the children of the soil. But she could produce only 40 per cent of her requirements while within the last 26 years Japan added 45 lakhs of spindles and 31,000 looms and America 2 crores 16 lakhs of spindles and 353,000 looms. India with 6 times of the population of Japan and 3 times of the population of America had added 30 lakhs of spindles and 160,000 looms and Japan was competing with India in the Indian market having closed her doors against the foreigners. At the present rate of progress India would take well nigh a century merely to be able to fully cope with her own requirements even if they remained the same that they are to-day. Japan had achieved this within 30 years by 20 per cent. import duty and America by forty per cent. The Government of India instead of giving protection and developing the textile industry was putting a clog on it in the form of the excise duty. On the other hand the leading Indian states were doing best to encourage the industries in their territories. Even if the mill-owners made profits these would increase the capital in the country, result in the expansion of the industry and bring a keener competition among the home producers, thereby benefiting the consumers. The Government would also get more by way of taxation.

Mr. Bell (Bombay Official) opposed the motion of Mr. Kasturbhai. He said that the cotton excise duty was not a countervailing duty now.

Mr. Neogy moved an adjournment of the debate till September session because he said that even if the Assembly passed the resolution the Government would not be able to give effect to it during the next financial year. Moreover, the House was very anxious to discuss the next resolution (regarding the release of state prisoners).

Mr. Wilson representing the Associated Chamber of Commerce lodged a strong protest against the majority of the House addressing themselves on political issues and keeping away from commercial and financial issues. It was not fair to run away from the question under discussion.

After some discussion the president remarked that he had accepted the motion for adjournment but did not want it to be taken as precedent. He would accept such motions on their merits and not merely because the House desired to move the next resolution on agenda.

Mr. Lokhare said that it would be better to be in possession of the Tariff Boards Report about to be published soon before deciding on this issue.

Mr. Shamlal Nehru moved for closure.

The motion for adjournment was then put and carried by 61 votes against 49.

The House rose for the lunch.

(Continued from column 6.)

Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 to second Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for third division Arabs.

Goculdas' SHEBOOB 9/8, McPherson 1
Yusaf Haroon's MY FANCY 9/1, Aldridge 2
Dakeel's NAPOLEON 8/6, Thompson 3
Raja Mohamed Vazier's LUCKNOW 8/13 Purtoosingh 4

MALWA HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ Miles. Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for third division Arabs. Georgiou Yacoob's SIRTIB 7/7, Mequade 1
Hoyt's TALATIBEG 8/3, Aldridge 2
Raja Mohamed Vazir's HORIZON 7/4 Purtoosingh 3
Goculdas' WILLIAM TELL 8/12, McPherson 4

LABOUR SITUATION

10,000 MEN ON WORK.

As expected many more mills were working on Thursday and nearly ten thousand men have gone back to their work. Altogether thirty mills are now working in the city employing about ten thousand. None of them has got the full complement of men, but this number is increasing daily. The mills working on Thursday were the Khatao Makanji, Kasturchand, Bradbury, Bombay United, and Tata mills. All the men were paid off yesterday, except of course those who are not in Bombay now. There was nothing unusual in the situation yesterday. Only the Tata mills have got the largest number of men of all mills in the city. After the Holi holidays there is the possibility of more mills falling in line, and opening their doors for work.

FEEDING OF CHILDREN.

On Thursday a larger number of children were fed than usual at the feeding centres of the Women's Council. At the new centre at Lady Northcote Orphanage 250 children were fed and at Matunga about 140. At other centres also a large number of children were given food and it appears that the publicity which those places have now gained have made them very popular.

STRIKERS' RELIEF FUND.

We have received from Mr. P. S. Bharucha a sum of Rs. ten only towards the Mill-Strikers' Relief Fund.

CHILDREN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Mill-hands' Children Relief Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon in the office of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council in the Town Hall. Mrs. Palmer occupied the chair and other members of the Committee present were Mr. R. P. Masani, Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak, Mrs. Kalyanibai Sayed, Messrs. Sahasrabudhe, Naik and Phase.

The question of popularising the distribution of relief was discussed and members present related their experiences at the different relief centres.

The total number of children fed at each of the centre on Wednesday was 276 at Matunga, 227 at the Victoria Gardens and 61 at Tardeo.

RAWALPINDI RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, March 20.

JHELUM HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for all horses not exceeding 15 hands and mares not exceeding 15½ hands and over.

Major Vanrenens MAGGARD 10/3, Alford 1
Mr. King's MOOLSEN 9/7, Beckley 2
Mr. Lansay Smith's ANAB BOY 8/4, Hayes 3
Mr. Rossee's ROMANCE 9/10, Capt. Bernard 4

Tote paid Rs. 16 for win, and Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 for places.

ARCHERS CUP.—Distance about 1 Mile. Winner the Cup value £25 and Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 to second Rs. 250 to third. The Cup presented by Patrons of Rawalpindi Races and Rs. 2,000 presented by Punjab Government. Open to Gentlemen riders not exceeding 10st 7lbs. and mares not exceeding 10st 4lbs. and 4 years old and upwards.

Capt. Carpenter's RAMBLER 8/6, Alford 1
Major Armstrong's SOLDIER 10/12, Owner 2
Major Bowhay's and Capt. Thomas's SPEED 10, Harroway 3
Lieut. Mearthur's ADORATION 10/8, Bonfour 4

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win and Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 for places.

ARCADIAN CHASE.—Distance about 2 Miles. Winner the Cup value £25 presented by proprietors of Imperial Special Cigarettes and Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap steeplechase for Horses.

Capt. Cox's Mr. JINKS 10/8, Owner 1
Major Hunt's DOZZLE DAZZLE 9/7, Mr. MCCARTHY 2
Mr. Webb's LUCRE II/5, Owner 3

Tote paid Rs. 21 for win and Rs. 8 and Rs. 20 for places.

ARCADIAN INDIA STAKES.—Distance about 1½ Miles. Winner Rs. 2,000, added to sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each for horses not struck out by 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday. Heavyweight handicap for horses, in third and fourth divisions.

Capt. Barker's SAINT BEE 8, Bailey 1
Lieut. Stewart's BUFF MAID 7, Tyson 2
Mr. Piggot's PINSK 9/12, Capt. Nesbitt 3
DIGTON 8/3, Harroway 4

Major Under and Major Bowhays 9/10. Tote paid Rs. 31 for win, and Rs. 12 and Rs. 41 for places.

KHORASSAN PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Mr. Karshaw's SHEMAL 9/8, Harroway 1
Mr. Shaw's CORONATION 7/1, Tymon 2
Mr. Suleman's JERWAN 9/12, Buckley 3
Mr. Woodwards FIRST IMPRESSIONS 9/9, Alford 4

Tote paid Rs. 53 for win and Rs. 31 and Rs. 24 for places.

ARCHERS PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Highweight handicap for ponies 14·2 and under other than those classed in third division or above.

Major Vaurenen's LADY AVIDITY 7-2, Tymon 1
Mr. Holiday's MOOLSEN 8/13, Alford 2
Capt. Ainsley and Capt. Jeff's PEGGY PRIMROSE 7-2, Abdul 3

Tote paid Rs. 10 for win and Rs. 81 and Rs. 13 for places.

GWALIOR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, March 20.

CHAMBAL HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ Miles. Winner Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for third division Arabs.

Mehta's DIAMOND 7/10 (car. 7/13) Thompson 1
K. Bharara's VARLET 7/10, Mequade 2
Hoyt's FALA 9/2, Aldridge 3
Contractor and Mossahlay's HONEY-SUCKLE 9/12, Raymond 4

YUVARAJ CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles. Cup value Rs. 500. Winner Rs. 1,500, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for country breds.

Hoyt's DISCARDED 9/12, Aldridge 1
Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION 9/7, McPherson 2
Vernon's SUGARCANE 10/8, Thomson 3

MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles. Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Mathradas Goculdas and Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for fourth division horses.

Shroff's OLD CHRIS 9/5, Purtoosingh 1
Raja Srinalsingh's UZUME 7/4, Mequade 2
Vernon's THE SHAH 8-12, Aldridge 3
Frank's SUNNYGAMA 9, Thompson 4

GWALIOR CUP.—Value Rs. 750 and Rs. 2,000 to winner, Rs. 700 to second Rs. 300 to third. Handicap for third division horses, 8/8. (car. 8/5). Raymond 1
Goculdas' CATCHUP 9, McPherson 2
Evan's CRACKNEL 8/2, Aldridge 3
Harrison's NIGHT WATCH 8/10, Thompson 4

(The message is mutilated).

MALWA HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1924.

ARE THEY AFRAID?

The Bombay Legislative Council has rejected Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution demanding the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India by 43 votes to 37. The result is at once a triumph of public opinion and a proof of the sham and evil of the "Reforms." An analysis of the voting and the manner in which the votes which determined the Government majority were obtained make this point absolutely clear. The majority of 43 consists of 20 officials, and six nominated members, not to speak of the European members. Putting aside the perverse and absolutely un-British view which non-official Europeans in this country have taken of the matter, no-one will claim for a moment that the 26 votes of official and nominated members can be regarded as an expression of public opinion. Therefore, omitting these votes, the expression of public demand for the return of Mr. Horniman by the Council is as overwhelming as it is emphatic.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has enunciated the statesmanlike policy that he will carry on his administration in response to the wishes of the public opinion. The resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly and the votes of the elected members that were cast in favour of Mr. Nariman's resolution are an unmistakable expression of people's wishes. And the fact that Government whips and the non-Brahmin Minister had to resort to the methods of "pressure and persuasion" to secure the few votes of elected members which gave them the majority they wanted is, paradoxically enough, the most eloquent testimony to the strength of public opinion. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson is an experienced parliamentarian. He knows what is the essence of representative government. It is that the representatives of the people should be free to vote. Were the votes of elected members cast in favour of Government free votes? Here is a reply given by a responsible member of the Council. Mr. Nariman, whose letter we publish elsewhere, says: "Most of the Non-Brahmins were wavering and had almost decided to abstain but he (Mr. Jadhav, the Education Minister) intervened at a most critical moment and by means of cajoling, persuasion and promises escorted them to the official lobby. That was the deciding and determining factor. There was no secrecy about his movement, no attempt to mask the shabby game." We leave it to His Excellency the Governor, coming as he does from the free atmosphere of England, to decide whether a victory won by methods such as those described by Mr. Narima is one which strengthens the case of his Government and adds to its reputation or a Phyrric one which brings into relief what the Reforms really are, in the 'expressive' language of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya—"a fraud on civilisation." The action which His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson takes on the vote of the Council will be the test of his statesmanship. Both the methods employed to secure votes and the speech of Sir Maurice Hayward have only confirmed the public, let us assure him, that the case of Government in respect of Mr. Horniman is indefensible from every point of view.

In his speech yesterday Sir Maurice Hayward, we regret to note, maintained the unfortunate tone and substance of his previous day's speech. Nothing reveals the utterly indefensible position of the Government so clearly as the constant shifting of their charges against Mr. Horniman. Mr. Montagu declared that these charges were that he published the telegram about the soft-nosed bullets and distributed his paper among the troops. Sir Maurice Hayward now tells us that these charges are only side issues though he repeats them in spite of their refutation by the Directors of "The Chronicle," and without explaining the suppression of the telegram of the Delhi correspondent of "The Chronicle" contradicting his previous telegram about the soft-nosed bullets. The main charge against Mr. Horniman now, according to Sir Maurice Hayward, is that his writings and speeches were the cause of the riots in Ahmedabad and Bombay. It is a pity that Sir Maurice Hayward was not appointed a member of the Hunter Committee; for with his exceptionally judicial mind he would have immensely simplified its task by tracing all the troubles to Mr. Horniman. The Rowlatt Act, of course, was never enacted. To sum up Sir Maurice Hayward's laboured and contradictory arguments, they mean simply this that the mighty British Government in India is afraid of a single Englishman and dare not face his fearless criticism and his passionate advocacy of India's cause. Is this a position which conduces to the dignity of the Government? Does His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson accept that position? If so, we can only regret that His Excellency will thereby undo the great work of reconciliation which he has so well begun. As for the public of this City and the Presidency, we may assure His Excellency, they will not rest until they have removed the shame of the "majority" vote of the Council, which, by strengthening their conviction of the sham character of the reforms, has only steeled their determination to make their country free.

COLONIES COMMITTEE.

The Colonies Committee is appointed after all and has already started for London to consult with the Colonial Secretary. We would not prejudice the issue in such a grave matter but from all portents and appearances we cannot do better than prepare ourselves for disappointment as far as this Committee is concerned, though the stage for disappointment has long passed so far as the question of treatment of Indians in the Colonies is concerned. We do not see any reason why it is considered a *sine qua non* of all such Committees that there should be Englishmen both as Chairman and as Secretary. There are men like His Highness the Aga Khan and Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar on this Committee and yet the Chairmanship is given to Mr. Simpson. There are no valid reasons for such a procedure and yet it has been adopted every time. Why should Mr. Ewbank have been selected as Secretary and not a capable Indian who may have studied the whole question? Above all, the absence of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Sastri is a significant comment on the constitution of the Committee and on the attitude of the Government with regard to the Colonial question. Further, as pointed out by Mr. Ormsby-Gore in the House of Commons, why have the terms of reference of the Committee been narrowed down to Kenya and Fiji, when the whole object of the Committee is to examine how Indians are treated throughout the Colonies? Will the Committee be incompetent to deal with the grievances of Indians in Tanganyika and Mauritius? Mr. Richards did not make the point clear. It is also not clear from the statement of Sir N. Sarma in the Council of State whether the Committee has been debarred from negotiating with the Colonial Office on the question of the status of Indians in these and other Colonies. The point requires to be cleared at once. It will be noticed that the appointment of the Committee has raised a flutter among the Whites of Kenya and as the Committee proceeds to tackle in right earnest the task assigned to it, the agitation among the Whites is sure to assume larger and larger proportions. Though Reuter's correspondent has cabled the gist of the representation made by the Deputation which waited on the Governor, he has failed to let us know the nature of the reply of the Governor to the deputation. The Whites of Kenya will do well to realise that Indians will not be deterred from standing on their rights by any threats, however violent they may be.

Notes of the Day.

Why This Delay?

The resolution for the immediate and unconditional release of Maulana Hasrat Mohani having been passed without a division by the local Council, it behoves the Government to set free the Maulana forthwith. The High Court, by commuting the second sentence on the Maulana, has shown that his offence, if there was any, was not so heinous as made out by those who prosecuted him. As to the first offence of "sedition," the countrymen of the Maulana have always contended that the High Court had taken an unwarrantedly harsh view of the Maulana's utterances. In no self-governing country would any notice of the Maulana's speech have been taken in the manner it was done here. Moreover, even from the official point of view, the Maulana has suffered imprisonment for nearly two years for his "offence" and they ought to be content with that. His countrymen look upon the Maulana as a high-minded and patriotic person and they resent any unnecessary suffering inflicted on him. We hope, in spite of all that Sir M. Hayward stated in the Council, the Government of Bombay will take steps immediately to release the Maulana. The "concessions" announced are not enough. After the passing of resolutions both in the local Council and the Legislative Assembly and the unanimous public demand for his release, his detention in prison even for a day is indefensible.

The Deportees.

The discovery of bombs in Calcutta has proved to be a veritable god-send to the Government of Bengal, to judge from the way they are exploiting it in their present struggle with the local Nationalists. On Wednesday, both the Hon. Mr. Stephenson and the Maharaja of Burdwan referred to these bombs pointedly and asked whether the Government of Bengal were not justified in their contention that there was a revolutionary conspiracy afoot in Bengal. But how does an admission of the fact that there is a revolutionary conspiracy in Bengal at present help the Government in justifying the arrest and imprisonment without trial of several Bengalis under Regulation III of 1918? Have the Government established any connection between these detenus and the bomb-makers? Even in connection with the murder of Mr. Day the Government did not succeed in establishing any connection between the assassin and his abettors and those arrested under the Regulation. How are the Government, then, justified in pointing to the discovery of bombs as evidence of the complicity of the deportees in revolutionary conspiracy? When Messrs. Lajpatrai, Pal, Krishna Kumar Mitra, Shyamsunder Chakravarti, the late Aswini Kumar Dutt and several others were deported under this identical Regulation some sixteen years ago, similar allegations of complicity of these leaders in revolutionary conspiracy were made, but it was ultimately proved that the authorities had been grievously misled and had discovered but a mare's nest. Not a title of evidence has so far been produced to show that any one of the present deportees had been guilty of any reprehensible act or part in any conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The public have ceased to put faith in the mere verbal assurances of those in authority. They demand definite proof of the crimes, if any, of these deportees. If the Government of Bengal have any such proofs, they should let them see the light of day; otherwise they should restore the deportees to their freedom forthwith.

Wanted an Independent Enquiry.

After carefully going through the reports of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay and Deputy Inspector McKelvie on the disturbances in the mill area on March 7 and weighing in a thoroughly dispassionate manner all the circumstances mentioned there in justification of the resort to firing by the police party under Deputy Inspector McKelvie, the public, we are afraid, will not be convinced that the police had exhausted all other means at their disposal to disperse the crowd, before firing on it. There is no desire on our part to cast any reflection on the personal qualifications of the officer and we appreciate fully the difficulties he had to face. But, the public cannot be convinced on the testimony of what is merely a departmental enquiry that the situation was really so critical as made out or that firing was the only resource left to the officer and his party to extricate themselves from the position in which they found themselves. In the public interest it is necessary that the entire episode of the firing should be subjected to a searching investigation by an independent committee and it behoves the Government of Bombay to institute such an enquiry without delay.

Emigration to British Guiana.

Sir Joseph Nunan, who has come over to India from British Guiana to negotiate for the reopening of Indian labour emigration to that Colony, must be a very optimistic person, indeed, to have telegraphed as follows to the Governor of British Guiana in January last: "Local delegates should leave immediately. Department not expecting decision before end March. Private interviews with Viceroy to-day were satisfactory. Helpful, practical discussions with Department begun. Official reception later. Luckhoo's Madras news excellent. Indian delegates reports published yesterday. Hope arrange for Supplementary Report. All prospects good." Though Sir Joseph is the best judge of the results of his interviews with the Lord Reading and discussion with the department presided over by Sir N. Sarma, nothing has transpired in public in this country to convey the impression that the Viceroy and the Emigration Department view with complacency the prospect of renewed Indian emigration to British Guiana. The Indian public, at any rate, expect the responsible authorities in India not to raise any false hopes in the mind of Sir Joseph and those who have deputed him to this country. But there seems to have been more behind the telegram sent by Sir Joseph than is apparent at first sight. From a perusal of the newspapers which have arrived from British Guiana, one finds that following the receipt of this extremely optimistically worded cable from Sir Joseph Nunan, negotiations were immediately set on foot with the local Indian Association, who had been all along opposing Sir Joseph's colonisation scheme, and that the latter were ultimately prevailed upon to support the scheme and agree to send two delegates of their own to work in concert with Sir Joseph and Mr. Lukhoo in India. We further learn that till only two days previous to the receipt of Sir Joseph's cable there had been a deadlock in the negotiations between the Government and the Indian Association. In the light of these circumstances is it too much to infer that Sir Joseph's cable was intended mainly for Indian consumption and that the prospects of the success of Sir Joseph's mission in India were painted in glowing colours with a view to create among Indians in British Guiana an impression that the public and the authorities in India were now favourably disposed towards the colonisation scheme? On the strength of Sir Joseph's cable, Mr. Webber, probably an agent of the European planters, is reported to have entered into fresh negotiations with the Indian Association, drafted for them a memorandum, which was to be forwarded to the Governor, asking for certain safeguards in connection with the colonisation scheme, but definitely agreeing to lend their support to the scheme. The Governor immediately on receipt of this memorandum, wrote back to the Association noting the change in the attitude of the Association and stating that the delegates of the Association would receive instructions on the lines suggested in the memorandum. Mr. Webber, was, of course, thanked profusely for his good offices "in dispelling the misapprehension regarding the scheme under which the Association appears to have laboured." So much for the adroit wire-pullings behind the scenes which have resulted in effectively hoodwinking the Indian community in British Guiana and securing their passive if not active, support to the scheme of fresh Indian immigration to the colony.

Undesirable

Now, as regards the scheme itself, Sir Joseph Nunan and his fellow-delegates would have done well to realise that the Indian public are not at present in a mood to tolerate any further exodus of Indians to British colonies, whatever may be the verbal or written guarantees of Colonial Governments and British statesmen in this regard. India has ceased to put faith in these guarantees. The treatment of Indian immigrants in South Africa, East Africa and Fiji has shown what little protection these guarantees afford to Indians when it is a question of chosing between the interests of Europeans and Indians. As Mahatma Gandhi observes in perfect truth in his statement to the Press on the subject of the British Guiana colonisation scheme: "Not till India has come to her own and has a Government fully responsible to her people and able effectively to protect Indian settlers abroad from injustice, can any advantage accrue to Indian emigrants even under an ideal scheme." Even if the scheme adumbrated by the British Guiana delegates be unobjectionable in every respect—which it is emphatically not—there is no necessity for hurrying it into execution, for it is not contended by anyone that it will be the Indian community primarily that will be benefited by it. It is the European planters and miners who badly stand in need of cheap labour and they have been casting the net far and wide, in India, South Africa, Straits Settlements, in fact, anywhere and everywhere where cheap "coolie" labour is available. An influential section of these planters and miners have actually been attacking Sir Joseph Nunan and disowning his scheme for his daring to suggest that Indian immigrants will be treated on a footing of perfect equality with the rest of the population of the colony, including the European. It is thus clear that these planters who are favouring the scheme are inspired by the hope that Indians will long remain content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water only to their European employers and will not prove to be a "menace" to the White interests like their compatriots in Africa. The guarantees, therefore, that Sir Joseph Nunan and his Government are prepared to give, will not be worth the paper on which they are written, since there will be nothing to prevent the guarantees being dishonoured any day so long as India is not in a position to protect her nationals abroad effectively. In these circumstances Sir Joseph and his fellow-delegates will be well-advised to give up their attempt to cajole India into acceptance of their scheme.

Lord Lytton's Threat.

Lord Lytton does not seem to realise that the days when such threats as he uttered in the Bengal Legislative Council on Wednesday could influence non-official opinion in the country, had passed away. Having defied public opinion in every important matter, Lord Lytton and his colleagues put on the air of injured innocence and offended dignity and pontifically dilate on the dire consequences of the public thinking and acting for themselves. Of course, these consequences, Lord Lytton is pleased to point out, will not embarrass his Government in the least, but will only harm the public. The authors of the "Constitution" have been careful enough to provide an invulnerable coat of mail to the Reserved departments. It is only the Transferred departments—the nation-fooling departments—that are left in a totally unprotected condition and it is only these that can suffer from the onslaughts of popular representatives. Machiavelli himself could not have suggested a better device to achieve the failure of the "experiment" on which the bureaucracy professes to have embarked. But the Indian public have seen through the Diarchical dodge and they are determined to end the farce which goes under the name of Reforms. No threats and no conjuring up of "dire consequences" will prevent the people of this country from the assertion of their birth-rights. The public will not be deceived by the misrepresentation of the objects or activities of their representatives in the Councils. The Bengal Swarajists and Independents have given the only possible reply which self-respecting and patriotic men can give to threats such are being uttered by Lord Lytton, Sir Malcolm Hailey and others from their safely entrenched places.

An Example.

"Young India" publishes the following extracts from a touching letter received by Mahatma Gandhi from Lala Barkat Ram Thapur of Lahore. It is dated the 18th February last:—

"I am enclosing herewith a currency note for Rs. 100 in compliance with the wishes of my youngest daughter Bibi Sarla Devi aged 16 years who died on the 6th inst. She heard the news of your release before her demise and was most happy for this. The girl used to keep pretty good health before going to Simla in April last. She was not only brisk in her long walks and was of very jovial and cheerful temperament. She was endowed with a strong commonsense and realised full well what her obligations were to herself, her family and her beloved country. She took the vow of Khadi in August 1921 before her mother and eldest sister though against the wishes of the former who was of opinion that it was perhaps unsafe for the unmarried girls to take such vows as they might not keep them up after their marriage. The girl poohpoohed this argument of her mother. As ill luck would have it, the eldest sister died on the 20th July 1922 after a profracted illness of four months and poor Barla also fell ill on the 17th of August last. She was confined to bed for over five months and before her last breath said to her mother, whose heart was already lacerated in consequence of the demise of two adult sons and one daughter, that she was glad to have been enabled to stick to her vow of Khadi and that all her clothes should be given to orphan girls. After this she turned her eyes towards me and said with a fainting voice that a sum of Rs. 100 should be placed at your disposal as her dying contribution towards the Swaraj Fund. Oh! how the poor girl longed to see her motherland restored to her lost grandeur and freedom. May God fulfil her desire!"

Wake Up, Tenants!

A correspondent asks us to publish the following exhortation to landlords composed by him:

"Awake, rise or be fallen for ever Landlords, rich as well as of middle class. I appeal you to rise from your slumber and to take an early opportunity to form an Association to counteract the unjust demand made by the opponents to blow your just and legitimate rights for the extension of the existing Rent Act. Oh, rich landlords. You may not feel the pinch for the present but I expect this much that you will pause and ponder for a while over the difficulties your fellow brothers of the middle class have been constantly put to. I hope you will not turn a deaf ear to this my humble request."

We have reproduced the exhortation in the exact form in which it was sent to us. This champion of the poor and helpless landlords does not seem to be aware that they have been more wide-awake than he imagines, that they have long had an association of their own, that they have been bombarding Government privately with protests against the extension of the Rent Act and that, in fine, they have been moving heaven and earth to kill the Rent Act. It is not the landlords who stand in need of an early awakening so much as the tenants. These latter appear to think that the benign Sirkar will stand by them and will not allow the Act to expire so soon. But unless they bestir themselves and represent their case properly to Government and the Legislature they may find the case go by default against them. All tenants' associations and clerical and labour unions whose members will be affected by the drawal of the Rent Act, should lose no time in properly representing the case for the retention of the Act to Government.

IRISH ARMY REBELLION.

SIEGE OF A PUBLIC HOUSE.

SEVERAL LEADERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 19.

Late last night troops surrounded a public houses in Parnell Square in Dublin where it was reported that 30 or 40 wanted men had assembled including Tobin and Dalton. A grave situation, believed to be the sequel of the recent army trouble, is indicated by the fact that several ministers visited the scene of operations. It is officially announced that this morning ten officers who had left their posts were arrested on the roof of the public house. Thus it is believed, that there are more men on the roof and a search is proceeding.

LATER.

The siege in which a large force of military armoured cars and machine guns participated was raised at 10-30 this morning. No further arrests have been effected. Tobin escaped. Dalton was not present there. Those arrested include Colonel O'Mally and three other Colonels and four Commandants.—Reuter.

ARMY CRISIS IN SOUTH IRELAND.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

LONDON, March 19.

Dublin.—It was announced in the Dail to-day that Mr. Mulcahy, Minister of Defence, had resigned. The Government had demanded the resignations of O'Sullivan, Adjutant-General, McMahon, Chief of the Staff; and O'Muirthile, Quarter Master-General. The Home Minister stated that last night's operations were undertaken without the authority of himself or consultation with the Executive Council.

GOVERNMENT CONDONING THE MILITARY.

The Home Minister, President Cosgrave, said that the Executive Council believed that there existed grave menace in the army. There were divisions, societies and cleavages which did not exist in a normal and disciplined army. The Council were not satisfied that they existed without the knowledge of the heads of the army. General O'Duffy, who had been appointed Minister of Defence and Inspector-General of the Army, would exact absolute discipline.

Mulcahy said that the Government in his opinion, were condoning the military.

Mr. McGrath, whose recent resignation as Minister of Industry has been accepted, declared that the orders for last night's raids were issued for the purpose of creating trouble.

CAUSE OF DEMAND OF RESIGNATIONS

LONDON, March 20.

Dublin.—It appears that the Dublin Government's action in demanding resignations was due to the fact that they considered Tuesday night's operations conflicted with their policy of giving the mutineers until the evening of 20th March to return the arms taken away.

SINKING OF JAPANSE SUBMARINE.

COLLISION WITH A WARSHIP.

LONDON, March 19.

Sasebo.—The Japanese submarine 43, collided with the warship "Tatsuta" ten miles outside the Sasebo harbour and sank in twenty-six fathoms. The rescue of four officers and 40 men aboard is proceeding.—Reuter.

PERSIAN AFFAIR.

LONDON, March 19.

Teheran.—The demonstration outside the City was scantily attended, people appearing indifferent despite fiery speeches. As a result of anti-Republican speeches by Agha Seyed Jemal and others many shops in the bazaars remained open, whereupon some anti-Royalists entered them and forcibly tried to close them. A scuffle ensued but the police intervened and stopped further disturbance. Many took refuge in mosques.

When the Mejliss met this evening Tadavon, the leader of the Reformist Party endeavoured to rush the question of the credentials of some members in order to come to the most important question of the Republic but Modares strongly opposed every motion, and since Tadavon had previously lost his majority, it was defeated and the Mejliss adjourned.

KHILAFAT AND HUSSEIN.

SUMMONS A MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 19.

Jerusalem.—Hussein has decided to establish an advisory council to the Caliphate and summon a World Moslem Conference to consider a question of universal Moslem interest.—Reuter.

FRENCH ATTITUDE ON KHILAFAT

LONDON, March 20.

Paris.—M. Gasser, the sponsor of the Treaty of Lausanne, speaking to-day in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, said that France must adopt an attitude of reserve regarding the Khilafat and must not participate in any step likely to encourage the establishment of a supreme Khilafat, the logical consequences of which would be Pan-Islamism. He was of opinion that it would be preferable if the Khilafat was divided, each Mushm country having its national Khilafat, thus Pan-Islamism would decline. This would be advantageous to the Powers having Muslim subjects.

YET ANOTHER STRIKE?

AT MIDNIGHT TO-DAY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAM AND BUS WORKERS.

LONDON, March 19.

The Union of Transport Workers has ordered the strike of all London tram and bus workers at midnight of 21st March failing satisfactory agreement.

SHIPBUILDING CRISIS.

A NATIONAL LOCK-OUT?

LONDON, March 20.

Strikers at Southampton having refused the leaders' advice to return to work, it is expected that shipbuilding employers will declare a national lock-out on Saturday involving over 100,000 workmen.—Reuter.

CAHIR HEALY, M. P.

CHEERED BY MINISTERIALISTS.

LONDON, March 19.

Mr. Cahir Healy who was recently released by the North Ireland Government took his seat in the Commons to-day and was cheered by the Ministerialists.

MR. CLYNES' SALARY RAISED.

LONDON, March 19.

The vote was carried in the Commons to-day increasing the salary of Mr. Clynes from two to five thousand sterling after a warm protest by Mr. Buchanan, the Clydeside member, that the proposal was a hollow mockery when men were trying to live on sixteen shillings a week.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, March 19.

In the Commons to-day moving the Estimate of £118,000 for expenditure on the British Empire Exhibition, Mr. Lunn stated that it had been definitely decided that the King would open the Exhibition on St. George's Day, April 23rd.

With a view to capturing the imagination of spectators, Government were embarking on the novel scheme of organising a unique pageant depicting the birth and growth of the Empire and the Empire to-day. The services of leading British artists had been secured. Mr. Louis Parker, Sir F. Benson, Mr. Granville-Barker and Mr. Rudyard Kipling would be responsible for most of the libretto. Sir Edward Elgar would compose music.

Mr. Ben Tillett sounded a discordant note during the debate on the Exhibition vote and complained of the autocratic attitude of the Big Five, which had provoked strong dissent from the representatives of the Dominions and India on the Management Committee. He demanded that Government should lay on the table schemes for the organisation, control and maintenance of the payments, authority and responsibility. He declared that the House ought not to venture another cent until a guarantee of something like collective business management was forthcoming and also complained of the absence of real effort to deal with accommodation.

Mr. Thomas said he did not pretend to justify the blunders of the earlier stages, but they had reached a stage where it was necessary to say to the few people: "If the thing is going to be successful get on with the job." He had visited the Exhibition recently with representatives of the whole of the Dominions. While the latter complained of the old days, they were united in saying that things were now going on smoothly.

As regards accommodation he gave the assurance that Government were doing their duty of attending to the protection and help of citizens like the coloured races, and also seeing that large numbers of overseas children coming for educational purposes were properly housed and treated, while large numbers of men and women on different committees were organising schemes and plans to deal with the situation generally.

The vote was finally agreed to.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND THE REPARATIONS.

LEAFIELD, March 19.

In the House of Commons to-day the Premier was asked if he would state what proportion of revenue now being received by France from the Ruhr would be paid to this country.

The Premier replied: "The French and Belgian Governments have not made any report to the Reparations Commission either upon the operations undertaken by them in the Ruhr or as to the financial results of those operations. I understand that the French and Belgian Governments in accordance with their views that the operations in question are legitimate measures for the collection of the sums due from Germany under the Treaty of Versailles, hold themselves accountable for all the amounts of the Allied Powers. The contentions of the French and Belgian Governments as to the legitimacy of the measures taken and their right to deduct the cost of those measures from the value of the assets and the revenues of which they have taken possession are not admitted by His Majesty's Government and pending full consideration of the whole question by the Reparations Commission and the parties to the treaty themselves, no definite settlement can be arrived at."—B. O. W.

BOMBAY COUNCIL STULTIFIES ITSELF.

HORNIMAN RESOLUTION REJECTED.

HOW THE MAJORITY WAS OBTAINED.

MAHRATTA MEMBERS' DEFECTION.

SIR MAURICE HAYWARD MAINTAINS HIS RECORD.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY TO BE RESTORED.

On Thursday, the Bombay Legislative Council negatived the resolution of Mr. Nariman recommending the Government to raise the ban of deportation against Mr. Horniman. The visitors as well as the speaker's galleries were occupied to their utmost capacity long before two o'clock and speeches of the Hon. members were heard with rapt attention. The non-Brahmins were the cynosure of the occasion and speculations were rife as to what attitude they would adopt at the last moment. Their promises to support the resolution were taken, if not at discount, at least with deep feelings of suspicion in view of their vacillating attitude for the last one month. It was hoped, however, that as far as Mr. Horniman was concerned they would all support as he was the idol of whole India but they fell victims to the cajoling influence of their leader who succeeded in sending many of his followers to the Government lobby. This has, however, proved one thing definitely, viz. they do not represent their electors in the spirit which they had promised before. The mischief has been done and the name of the Bombay Legislative Council has indelibly been tarnished in the eye of the world. Special wires all over the world were flashed before evening intimating the decision of the Council and the members who voted against the resolution will stand condemned at the bar of their electors for not voicing their true feeling in this particular matter. The decision was received by the House as well as the visitors with sad silence and in a few minutes only a few stray persons were seen sitting in the visitors' gallery.

A resolution in regard to the restoration of the Surat Municipality to the people of Surat was agreed to by Government at the fag end of the day and the Council was then prorogued.

The proceedings commenced with three long lists of interpellations which occupied about three-fourth of an hour.

Debate was then resumed on the resolution of Mr. K. F. Nariman recommending the Governor-in-Council to remove the bar against the entry of Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman into India.

Sir Maurice Hayward, continuing his speech, said his statement on the previous day was not properly understood in some quarters. There was no question of deportation of anybody now. It was only a war measure. The question now was in regard to the responsibility vested in the Executive to refuse a passport to an undesirable person who wanted to enter India. He (speaker) had endeavoured to show by the previous history of Mr. Horniman that he was an undesirable man to attempt an entry in India. The provisions of the passports were not applied to India only but to all parts of the British Empire against any undesirable person whether he be an Indian or European. The provisions were applicable to Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and in fact to all parts of the British Empire. Even the European British subjects were in many cases not allowed to enter some part of the British Empire. The decision in regard to the issue of the passport should be left entirely to the Executive who had to act on the information at their disposal. The day previous he had pointed out some particular points in regard to Mr. Horniman, viz., his financial troubles, people shunning his society, seizing the false rumours for the purpose of raising passions, quarrelling with his own employers and trying to wreck a newspaper. He would, therefore, be as brief as possible on that day. He would, however, allude to one other matter with reference to the quarrel with his employers. The Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" ordered, with a view to reorganize their financial arrangements, that Mr. Horniman should not draw monies against his salary till the end of each month. This resulted in a final split leading up to the resignation of the Directors, a special meeting of the shareholders and the appointment of new Directors of Mr. Horniman's choice. Mr. Horniman had then a complete hold of the paper and was solely responsible for the violent propaganda which subsequently ensued and which seriously disturbed the peace and tranquillity of Bombay. He made attacks on all lawful authorities. In December, 1917, an order to furnish security was passed for the first time against the "Bombay Chronicle." In 1918, Mr. Horniman still continued his violent articles in connection with the Provincial War Conference and the memorial to Lord Willingdon and subsequently in connection with the Rowlatt Act. If Hon. members had any doubt about the virulence and seditious nature of the articles, he had a complete list of those articles, a perusal of which would satisfy them as to their mischievous nature. It is believed, he said, that these articles were largely responsible for the unhappy events which occurred in Gujarat and in Bombay in 1919. There was no doubt that a very serious situation had been aroused by these articles in the otherwise peaceful Bombay.

CAUSE OF GUJERAT DISTURBANCE.

In 1919, censorship was imposed on the paper with a view to restore peace in Bombay. Due to his writing a very serious disturbance had occurred in Gujarat and a very serious situation arose in Bombay which considerably damaged the properties and also persons. It was considered under the circumstances essential for the public safety to resort to these special rules under the Defence of India Act. The Government received legal advice in regard to the articles that had appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" that these formed good ground for a trial for sedition under Section 124-A. But the abnormal protracted proceedings before the Magistrate and a trial in the High Court of Sessions might develop a serious situation resulting perhaps in loss of life and property. The Government, therefore, taking the situtation into consideration, under the sanction of the Government of India, thought it proper to send Mr. Horniman away out of Bombay under medical attendance. No member of this House would seriously dispute that this order was not necessary in 1919. That order resulted in maintaining peace of this great city. If any Hon. member doubted about the situation, he would refer him to the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of that time. The violent writings in the "Bombay Chronicle" were responsible for industrial disputes, they indulged in personal attacks on H. M.'s officers and misrepresentations of the policy of the Government. He would give one or two examples of Mr. Horniman's vicious misrepresentations, but they were side issues. They all knew the publication of the story of the use of the soft-nosed bullets by the British soldiers at Delhi. It was absolutely false. There was a communication from the Government of India, but the story of soft-nosed bullets was not contradicted in the subsequent issue. In fact the denial was not made for two months. The other point was in regard to the free distribution of the "Bombay Chronicle" to the troops at Deolali which had been supported by the Officer-in-charge of the Deolali Camp. The idea of free distribution of the copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" was to encourage insubordination among the British soldiers. But these were only side issues. Then the meetings organized in the Shantaram Chawls were to excite the temper of the people, and seriously threatened the peace of the city. He had also a very strong representation from an unexpected quarter against Mr. Horniman's entry into India. Surely the European community would not like him to come to India, but does the "Bombay Chronicle" want him back? Surely no.

The Hon. President at this stage drew the attention of the speaker that this was the last day and there were many resolutions to go through and to finish his speech soon as he had already exceeded the time-limit.

Sir Maurice Hayward, in concluding, said there was no question of war measure now, but the question of passport rules, which did not allow an undesirable person to enter India and it was the duty of the House to look to the responsibility of the Government, and he hoped they would leave the question of the passport to the responsible Executive authorities in the interests of

(Continued on page 8.)

HORNIMAN AND "THE CHRONICLE."

MR. J. B. PETIT'S ALLEGATIONS.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REPLY.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir Maurice Hayward, in opposing Mr. Nariman's resolution for the lifting of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India, delved into past history a great deal, and triumphantly quoted a few lines from a private letter which Mr. J. B. Petit, at one time a Director of "The Chronicle" had circulated among the shareholders. The Hon. the Home Member's sense of fairness was too delicate to recall the reply of Mr. Horniman. The whole thing is now over seven years old, and almost everyone seems to have forgotten it. Not so, however, the Government of Bombay. The forgotten letter of Mr. Petit was trotted forth before the Council, while not even an allusion was made to Mr. Horniman's reply. It was a pity that the time-limit did not permit Mr. Nariman to make more than a passing reference to it. In view, however, of the one-sided disclosure made by Sir Maurice, we reproduce below the letter of Mr. Horniman.

My dear Jamnadas,

Thanks for sending me the letter which Mr. J. B. Petit has circulated among the shareholders, which I have read with astonishment and not a little amusement. You ask me whether I do not think I ought to reply to it. I am afraid I am in rather a difficulty in the matter. Mr. Petit has taken advantage of me by using this means of publication and circulating his letter to the shareholders, since he knows that as a servant of the Company I cannot adopt that course myself. However, as you are anxious to have a reply that you can show to your friends, I am very glad to give it, and you are at liberty to make any proper use of it that you think fit.

I can safely assert that during the four-and-a-half years that I have known Mr. Petit as a Director of the Indian Newspaper Company, I cannot, remember any single occasion on which he endeavoured to make himself practically acquainted with the working of the press or the newspaper, and his supreme ignorance of the practical side of the business of the Company was frequently evidenced at his infrequent attendances at the not too frequently held meetings of the Board, just as it is evidenced in the grossly misleading account of certain matters contained in the letter under discussion. His attempts to make himself acquainted with such matters seem to have been principally confined to seeking information from the management of a rival press, which appears to command his admiration for its well-regulated conduct, but the expenditure on which would have filled his parsimonious mind with horror, if it had ever been suggested that the press for which he, as a Director was responsible, should be well-regulated and turned into a profitable concern on the same principles of spending money to make money.

However, before proceeding further, it is important to deal with the grave misstatements of fact contained in Mr. Petit's letter and having done that I am not sure that it should be necessary to bother about him further, since charges and complaints, built on a false foundation, do not need to be answered in detail, once the falsity of the foundation has been demonstrated.

1. Mr. Petit says that "almost from the beginning Mr. Horniman had attempted to claim absolute and uncontrolled authority over everything; and the Board was, according to him, to be there merely to carry out what he dictated." This is entirely untrue. The position between the Board and myself was very clearly laid down by me and the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta when I first came here and was (*a*) that so long as the paper followed the policy of the National Congress and I remained, in that respect, in agreement with the Board my editorial discretion and control were to be unfettered. In carving this out Sir Pherozeshah was most scrupulous and rigid. (*b*) As regard the management it was agreed that I should be consulted in all matters regarding the same, though, of course, ordinarily speaking, I would not concern myself or interfere in the every-day details of the working of the management side of the Office, the "financial control" remaining in the hands of the Board (I have this in writing from Sir Pherozeshah); further, it was agreed, that in the event of any difference arising between myself and the Manager in regard to any matter, my view should prevail "pending reference of such matter to the Board."

It will be seen, therefore, that there was never any suggestion that the final control should be wrested from the Board. The suggestion is absurd. But, of course, there must always be delegation of authority to the persons employed to exercise it. I suppose everyone but Mr. Petit and his friends will understand the reasonableness of my demand that the Board and the Board only should exercise control over the Editor.

2. As regards the appointment or dismissal etc. of the Editorial Staff, which Mr. Petit says I "claimed" I certainly did claim it, and the matter was well understood by the Board. It was agreed in the beginning that these appointments should be made by the Editor, who, of course, has the authority to dismiss those he has appointed. Here again, however, the Board is naturally the ultimate authority and could, if it wished, object to any appointment or dismissal: and if the Editor could not agree to their decision he would have to resign. No self-respecting Editor would dream of accepting the Editorial control of a paper except on these terms. The Board's function is to lay down the limits of ex-

(Continued on next page.)

BRITISH LEGATION.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT ATHENS.

GREEK GOVERNMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE!

LEAFIELD, March 19.

Mr. Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that according to information which had reached the Government regarding the bomb outrage on the British Legation at Athens, Government were satisfied that the Greek Government was not responsible for the occurrence and had done everything in their power to arrest the culprit. Government had no information of the arrest of the culprit.—B. O. W.

SINGAPORE BASE.

DECISION OF GOVT.

LEAFIELD, March 19.

Mr. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that the total expenditure on the Singapore Naval Base up to date was £70,000. There would be a further sum not yet ascertained for closing down the scheme. Mr. Ammon added that the decision of the Government not to proceed with the scheme would be discussed by the House next Tuesday when the Government whips would be put on. An important debate and vote on the question are premised by this announcement. Government is certain to obtain a majority approving its decision since the Liberal Party are expected to vote solidly with the Labourites. Some Conservative opinion is also favourable to Government's decision.

LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE SUPPORT.

The "Evening Standard" voicing this says: "The decision will be generally approved. The effect of it is that Singapore remains, as it has always been, a naval base and coaling station but without facilities for docking battleships and battle cruisers of moderate dimensions. It is difficult to discover any element in our Imperial safety which is endangered by the decision. The only other naval power than ourselves able to operate, in the Far Eastern waters is Japan with whom we have no conflict of interest.

The Liberal evening journal, the "Star", in expressing approval of the Government's decision declares that if the scheme were proceeded with, British good faith would be clouded and the impression that we had doubts of the success of our policy would lead to competition in armaments in the Far East. In this connection it refers to the fact that for the first time, the Dutch Parliament has been discussing the proposal to construct an heavily armed naval base in the Dutch East Indies. The "Star" admits that the "Singapore Dock folly is like throwing stones into the pond for the ever-widening rings of distrust and suspicion are certain to follow."—B. O. W.

SINGAPORE BASE WORK.

LONDON, March 19.

In the Commons replying to Sir Reginald Hall, Mr. Ammon said that expenditure in connection with the Singapore Base hitherto amounted to 7,000 sterling. A further sum would be incurred in connection with the closing down of the Scheme. Government Whips would be put on when Government's decision was discussed on Tuesday. The reports of the naval experts who had advised with regard to the matter would not be circulated. As regards the question whether such steps would be taken as would necessitate the starting of the work afresh if Government's successors reversed the decision. Mr. Ammon said that details regarding the closing down of the work were now being considered.—Reuter.

AN AUSTRALIAN PLEA.

LONDON, March 19.

Melbourne.—The text of the cable Mr. Bruce sent to Mr. MacDonald is now available. It stresses the necessity for the Singapore Base and points out that without it the existence and prestige of the Empire will be endangered. The Commonwealth considers that the Imperial Government's decision will imperil the Empire and strike, a fatal blow at the League of Nations. It is obvious that without the Base, Britain will be unable to maintain her quota of capital ships which Washington has permitted. Mr. Bruce finally says that it is urgent for the Imperial Government to reconsider its decision. He promises to submit to the Australian Parliament proposals for substantial contributions towards the cost of Base.

PUNISHED FOR SMUGGLING

LONDON, March 19.

New York.—Seven members of the crew of the s.s. "Ordunna" were to-day sentenced to terms varying from a fine of ten dollars and seven days' imprisonment to a fine of hundred dollars. The hundred dollar fine was imposed on the chief steward whose seven days remand in prison was considered sufficient imprisonment. The lenient sentences were due to promises which the judge extracted from the prisoners that they would "become missionaries and preach the word throughout the British mercantile marine that it was a serious matter to smuggle contraband articles into American ports."

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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HORNIMAN AND "THE CHRONICLE."

(Continued from previous page.)

penditure and the Editor, of course, keeps within those limits in organising his staff. I have never gone outside the limit laid down by the Board for the time being, in this or any other respect, no matter how narrow it might have been.

3. "He also claimed that any bills passed by him for contributions, reporting and travelling expenses, etc., should be paid without any examination and without any reference whatsoever to the scale laid down by the Board." It is only necessary to say in regard to this that it is absolutely and entirely untrue, and that it is, or should be, untrue to Mr. Petit's knowledge, and I challenge him to prove that there is a word of truth in it.

4. "In effect, he claimed supreme authority over everything in the press, an attitude which caused considerable friction between him and the Board even during the life-time of Sir Pherozeshah." This again is untrue. I claimed to be the "final" authority in the office and press "subject to the Board of Directors," as those were the terms on which I accepted the editorship. There was no friction with the Board due to any such cause during Sir Pherozeshah's life-time. Will Mr. Petit produce records or any evidence of such friction?

5. "Further, Mr. Horniman and following him, his staff, never kept regular hours, while in a well-regulated paper like the "Times of India," the editor regularly attends office at 10-30 a.m., and finishes his work by 6 p.m., the editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" invariably began their work in the evening and went on till 1 or 2 a.m., with the result that the workmen had to be paid overtime for a portion of the night while they were idle during the day." This again is absolutely and entirely untrue and is a most disgraceful statement. I cannot express it more mildly as disgraceful, if it were told deliberately; equally disgraceful if told in ignorance by a Director whose failure to acquaint himself with the internal economy of a business concern for which he is responsible is amazing. The work of the Editorial staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" begins at 11 a.m. and is continuous until the paper goes to press at night, the time for which is 2-30 a.m., but which time for months under the late Managing Director,—owing to the inadequacy and inefficiency of and want of proper expert supervision in the press, had been any time up to 4-30 a.m., or even later. This and nothing else was responsible for over-time. There has been no such overtime since I took over charge of the Press. Mr. Petit is welcome to his admiration for the "Times of India." I am not an authority on the subject. I can only say that as the Editor of a morning and not an evening paper, I regard it as my business to keep my hand on the helm till the time the paper goes to press in the early hours of the morning and if Mr. Petit were to suggest to the Editor of any well-known large morning paper in England, America, France, etc., that he should leave his office at 6-30 every evening, as a matter of routine, he would be regarded as being not quite right in his head.

6. "Latterly Mr. Horniman and the Assistant Editor had been in the habit of leaving Bombay on political and *other work*, sometimes for days, not only without the permission but even without the knowledge of the Board or the Managing Director,—" The Editor is not under any obligation to obtain such permission, though as a matter of courtesy he would and always did communicate any intention to be absent from Bombay for a day or two, and the Assistant Editor obtains his permission from the Editor. What "other work" means I do not know. But the statement is none the less disgracefully untrue. For nearly five years until my health broke down recently from overwork and worry I had not been out of Bombay, except on business of the paper, for as much as 48 hours on more than two or three occasions. During the whole of that time I can safely say that I have been as hard-worked as any man in Bombay, which must be obvious to any one who reflects upon the fact,—whatever the business management of the "Bombay Chronicle" may have been,—as a news paper and, editorially, it has been a striking success, an achievement which is solely due to the self-sacrificing zeal and devotion of the Editorial Staff and to which Mr. Petit and the colleagues, who have retired with him, contributed absolutely nothing whatever. I am obliged to write strongly in defending against such unwarranted gross aspersions, a body of men who have worked with so much zeal and devotion. It is ludicrous to suggest that the paper could ever have become what it is if I or my staff had been negligent of their duties. Mr. Petit can have no conception whatever of the amount of work involved in producing and making a success of a daily paper with such attenuated resources as have been at our disposal.

It is distasteful to me to enter further into the details of the matter, and consideration for others, if not for Mr. Petit, precludes me from doing so in regard to certain aspects of it. But I am forced to make some general observations in my own defence. First let me emphasise what I have indicated above, that I have never gone outside the limits of expenditure laid down by the Board from time to time and have had to bear the brunt throughout of a state of muddle and mismanagement in regard to the financial affairs of the Company in which I had no hand and for which I was in no way responsible. As for being treated with "generosity and consideration" the opposite was the case ever since the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The Board took upon themselves to discuss and decide matters, vitally affecting the editorial responsibility, in my absence without even consulting me and sometimes without acquainting me of their decisions. On more than one occasion, when I wrote and protested and even intimated, as I was obliged to do that I could not accept the responsibility of their decision, they even did not pay me the courtesy of answering my letters. These matters concerned such questions of vital importance as accepting the dictation of Government in regard to our right to comment on certain matters of great public moment and laying it down that complaint against officials should be first submitted to the Heads of the Departments concerned. They even took the decision not to appeal in the Surajmal case without consulting me, although I was a co-defendant, and if I had not carried on the appeal myself in spite of their decision, the "Bombay Chronicle" would have remained under the undeserved stigma of Mr. Justice McLeod's judgment.

On January 30th last I addressed a remonstrance to the Board stating that unless the terms on which I accepted the editorship were restored I could not continue. This was a long and detailed communication. The Board appointed a sub-committee to go into the matter *and report within* 15 *days*. They had not reported to the day of my resignation, in spite of my repeated reminders. When I wrote finally again 10 months later, stating that I must resign unless they agreed to restore the former conditions and remedied certain new matters that had arisen, they again dealt with the matter by appointing a sub-committee, *to report within a fortnight*. Is it surprising that my patience was exhausted?

As regards the question of the arrears of salary, I think Mr. Petit's own account of it is sufficiently damning to him and his late colleagues. I voluntarily accepted this reduction in my salary and persuaded my staff to accept reductions, because Mr. Petit and his friends on the Board, whose individual investment was Rs. 2,000 each, refused to finance the paper, refused to put their hands in their pockets for a single pice, or even to lend their names to the Bank. I and the staff, therefore, lent our money month by month to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,000, to the Company, only to be treated in the most offensive manner by the Managing Director when after the Company had begun to make a profit, through our exertions—not Mr. Petit's—we ventured to ask for small sums on account and for the fulfilment of the promise made to me that this money should be repaid as soon as the balance sheet came out on the right side to that extent. If the whole story of this affair were told, it would only create distrust and indignation in the minds of honest gentlemen. Mr. Petit and his friends had a lawyer's notice because it appeared to be the only kind of treatment they would understand. I would add that all this applies only to the Directors who have recently resigned.

In justice to Mr. Syud Hossain, I must state briefly the true facts regarding the Printer. It is only necessary to say in regard to a rather complicated story that, had the Asst. Editor not acted as he did in over-riding, with my approval, the Managing Director's ignorant instructions, we should have been involved in the illegality of bringing out the paper with a false imprint, for which we could have been punished, a responsibility which no Editor or Acting Editor of a paper could be expected to accept at the dictation of any Managing Director or Board of Directors. The alternative would have been not to bring out the paper at all. I may add that the Board, or four of them, were so anxious to carry out this change behind my back that they actually called an urgent meeting to do at a few hours' notice on a Sunday afternoon, ignoring my telegram, asking them to await my return on the Monday morning (I was away ill), as well as the strong protest of one of their colleagues, Mr. Bahadurji, at the short notice with which the meeting was called and that there was no urgency about it.

It is remarkable that although they found it necessary to call this urgent meeting for the purpose of carrying out a measure which was in direct opposition to my emphatic protests, when I and the Asstt. Editor had both written to the Board stating in specific terms that the Press was in such a grave state that the actual production of the paper was in jeopardy, they had a meeting and adjourned for a week without considering such a pressing matter. It was then that I told them that unless my representation was acted on and my conditions agreed to, *I must resign forthwith* as I could not be responsible for the production of the paper and I asked for an answer the next day. The answer was a flat refusal, so that the insinuation that my resignation came as a surprise is a mere pretence. Further, although one of the Directors insisted that the Editor and Asstt. Editor should both be called to the Board to receive their statements in regard to their most grave written complaints and was supported in this by another Director the majority refused to listen to this reasonable suggestion.

It remains only for me to deal with the question of the Directors' interview with the Governor. It is clear that a consultation with His Excellency took place. Mr. Petit flatly contradicts his own statement that "they held no such consultation" by his admission in the very next two sentences that he and his colleagues were invited to meet His Excellency, accepted the invitation and discussed the question of the Directors helping him to secure a calm and peaceful atmosphere for Mr. Montagu's visit. If this is not a consultation, I do not know what is. Perhaps it was a tea-party. But Mr. Petit has not been as frank as he might have been about this matter. Will he deny that the Governor asked him and his colleagues to moderate the tone of the paper in certain respects, especially mentioning the article asking for the release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali which had appeared a few days previously; that His Excellency also cited the articles on the Postal Strike, and that one of the officials present had the presumption to complain to the Directors that the Editor and Asstt. Editor attended and spoke at political meetings! Will he deny that, following on this a meeting of the Board was called to consider "Editorial Policy"? Is it not significant that, also following on this, and after I had resigned, the "Bombay Chronicle," hitherto the fearless and independent champion of the people, disposed of the report of the impressive Mahomedan demonstration to urge the release of the two Mahomedan patriots, in a paragraph of 20 lines?

I am, my dear Jamnadas,
Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) B. G. HORNIMAN.

November 6th 1917.

INDEFENSIBLE.

MR. J. B. PETIT INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed yesterday by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle", Mr. J. B. Petit, a former member of the Board of Director of this paper expressed himself as follows referring to Sir Maurice Hayward's speech on the Horniman debate on Wednesday last at the Legislative Council:—

"Although I had very sharp differences with Mr. Horniman on matters of principle, none recognizes more than I do the utter injustice of the embargo imposed on him and the iniquity of the attitude adopted by Government in the matter. My differences have nothing to do with the proposition, before the Council, which must be examined on its own merits. It involves the safety and the liberty of a subject of the King."

"I was the first", continued Mr. Petit "to convene a meeting at my office on the very morrow of Mr. Horniman's sudden removal from our midst and acted as Secretary of the movement which was started to enter an emphatic protest on behalf of the city against the action of the Government of Bombay. The representation then sent to Government was drafted by me in consultation with friends and public workers, and I was otherwise responsible for bringing forward resolutions at various public bodies. I also asked questions in the Council on the subject and more than once endeavoured to raise a debate on it. The questions were evasively answered while my resolution of which I had given notice was once over-ruled by the President; and on another occasion when admitted by him was over-ruled by H. E. the Governor on the ground that it was not in public interests to raise a debate on the matter. I then tried to raise a debate on the budget estimates for the Police Department by moving a reduction of one rupee therefrom, but it was over-ruled by the President on technical grounds."

Concluding, Mr. Petit said: "My opinion about the great injustice done to Mr. Horniman still remains unaltered to this day. Whatever his faults and whatever my differences with him may be, the question is one essentially of principle concerning the lives and liberties of the people of this country; and if these privileges are to be vindicated, the question should be decided only on its own merits and in no other way. If Mr. Horniman is guilty of any action punishable under the law of the land, the only proper course for Government to adopt is to prosecute him in a court of law; but their present course is both unfair and indefensible. Look at it from any point of view you will."

SIR M. HAYWARD AND MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Murder will out, and so it is, and we now know the *reason* (?) of Mr. Horniman's deportation *"Home"*.

Sir Maurice Hayward—the Sir Oracle of Government of Bombay—has opened his lips, and in words of the poet "let no dog bark."

In spite of great respect for the position Sir Hayward occupies, I cannot help "opening my lips and barking", even if it be to congratulate Sir Hayward and ask him with due respect, and with kindest regards and love, whether he is prepared to extend the same measure to other members of Mr. Horniman's community; if so, will he say what percentage of his countrymen from the highest to the lowest will have to be put on board. "S. S. Deportation" and sent Home—to "Home, Sweet Home". May I also ask if Sir Maurice Hayward is prepared to apply his dictum of deportation to the largest debtor—I mean the Government of India, by "law" established and by "law" the largest borrower.

To be serious the argument Sir Hayward has advanced is fatuous, and it is a pity that he should have so spoken on behalf of the Government of Bombay and thus in one sweep should have undone the work of Sir Leslie Wilson. I cannot get myself to believe that Sir Leslie Wilson has so abdicated himself to Sir Maurice Hayward as to be a party to his statement to the House. I still hope—I hope not without hope—Sir Leslie Wilson will assert himself.

Unless the statement is publicly withdrawn and Sir Maurice Hayward apologises publicly either by withdrawing his words or his person by resignation, let every Indian copy the statement, have it framed for application *"a la Hayward"* and let Sir Maurice Hayward's countrymen who are debtors beware and live in perpetual dread of deportation.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS KOWJEE TAIRSEE.
9A Walkeshwar Road,
March 20.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

Dr. M. L. Agarwallla giving evidence before the Civil Justice Committee said that the junior members of the bar got very little encouragement and help from the senior members. Clerks and peons of the Court had to be paid by the litigant public for every work.

Mr. Oconor, representing the bar libary, said that commercial cases were generally not disposed of satisfactorily in the lower courts. He would welcome the appointment of specialist judges at commercial places like Cawnpore—men who had made a special study of this subject.

SINO-RUSSIAN SITUATION THREATENING.

Peking.—The Sino-Russian situation is threatening.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL STULTIFIES ITSELF.

(Continued from page 7.)

peace, progress and prosperity of Bombay, the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

APPEAL IN NAME OF JUSTICE AND FAIR-PLAY.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) said the Hon. the Home Member had told the House in regard to the warrants and decrees against Mr. Horniman and at the same time told the fact that he was invited by the late Sir P. M. Mehta. Now they all knew how a shrewd person Sir P. M. Mehta was and he would be the last person to engage a man that was not desirable. Then if Mr. Horniman was in debt by a few hundreds or thousands, there were many Europeans who were in debts by lakhs and nothing was said about them. This was the first time that the House was told that the riot of Gujarat was due to Mr. Horniman's writing, but the Commission appointed by Government said in their report that the riot was due to the Rowlatt Act, and also due to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi in the Punjab. He asked the Hon. Home Member to inform the House as to who supplied him this information. The Government had a big navy and an efficient army besides a big armoury of Indian Penal Code and he failed to see why Government were so much afraid of Mr. Horniman's return into India instead of having a recourse of the law. The fact was that Mr. Horniman had a better C. I. D. and Secret Service than that of the Government and they were afraid of the exposures that would be made by Mr. Horniman. The Hon. member from the European constituency had told the House that Mr. Horniman was deported in his own interests. He agreed, because the Europeans in India had come for India's interest and they lived in India for India's interests. If Mr. Horniman was deported in his own interest he hoped that now that he is all right in health and India wants him back, Government would be pleased to bring him back as India's honoured guest. Besides if he has borrowed any monies, he hoped the Government would pay off in the interests of Mr. Horniman, but if they required the Council's sanction, the Council would give it without any hesitation. He appealed in the name of justice, fair-play and sporting spirit to allow Mr. Horniman back to India.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, replying, said he was not surprised at the attitude adopted by Mr. Addyman as his colleague in the Legislative Assembly had adopted a similar attitude. The true reason of the removal of Mr. Horniman was the desire on the part of the European community that he should not be in India. That suspicion had been confirmed by the attitude adopted by the European representatives, both in this Council and in the Legislative Assembly. He asked, are the Government going to pamper one particular community and condemn the opinion of all communities. If that was the reason, why not say, that under Section 40 and-so of the unwritten law Mr. Horniman could not be returned. (Laughter.) He had expected some strong opposition from the Government, but he was surprised at the unsympathetic, unfair and unsportsmanlike argument of the Hon. Home Member. If Mr. Horniman's financial difficulty was the cause of ban then why Government were not deporting more than half the European population in India who were perpetually in debts. Besides women of low repute were allowed entry in India from foreign countries, then certainly Mr. Horniman was a gentleman, and he failed to see why he was not allowed entry in India. Government had nothing to do with the domestic quarrel of the "Bombay Chronicle" as to what a certain Director said about Mr. Horniman. The Hon. Home Member quoted the opinion of Mr. J. B. Petit in regard to Mr. Horniman as weighty then why did he not give effect to the opinion of the same Mr. Petit which was supported in this Council last year in another matter? He thought if a third-rate lawyer had pleaded on this line in a court of law the court would have asked him to be fair to his opponent, and he was surprised to see this defence made by the Hon. Home Member.

DADAR CAMP INCIDENT.

Referring to the Dadar Camp incident, Mr. Nariman said this showed what type of man Mr. Horniman was. The Government wanted him to play the part of a spy and informant which he refused to do and challenged the Government to prosecute him if they dared. Why the Government did not prosecute him? Because, there was truth in the complaint that women were molested not by officers but by camp followers and if Government had prosecuted him all the truth would have come out. The Government had taken now another weapon in their hands to stop a person from coming to India and it brought into relief a very important question which the House had to consider. Many patriots, like Lala Lajpatrai, go abroad and they would be prevented on such pretext from coming to India. He hoped, therefore, that the House would not encourage Government to use such weapon against their countrymen in future. Besides, under the Police Act even a dacoit and a dangerous man was deported only for two years, while Mr. Horniman was deported for more than five years though he was not a criminal but a gentleman. He urged the House therefore to support his resolution.

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward in his final reply said it was not necessary for him to go into the details once again, but he asked the House to consider whether they desired the repetition of those serious events and whether they desired disturbance of peace in this great city. It was not a question of the Defence of India Act or special war measures. There was no polititeal question involved in it. It was simply a question of public interest, viz., whether it was to the public inetrest that a man with the previous history of Mr. Horniman should be allowed to return to India? Surely, in a matter of this kind it would be wiser for all parties in the House, and particularly those parties who were intending to work the Reforms and who desired to achieve success by constitutional means, to support Government in this matter. Government had considered the matter fully and had come to the definite conclusion that it would be unwise in the interests of all and in the interests of good Government to allow Mr. Horniman to return to Bombay. As regards the rules framed under the Passport Act, he would say that they had been in force for centuries. There was nothing new in these rules. They did not extend to India alone, but they extended to the whole of the British Empire. He hoped the Bombay Presidency would give a lead to the other provinces in working the new Constitution which will lead to the prosperity of India.

The resolution was negatived by 43 votes against 37.

THE DIVISION LIST.

The following is the list of the Hon. members who voted for and against the resolution:—

Ayes:—(1) Mr. Joseph Baptista, (2) Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, (3) Mr. S. S. Dev, (4) Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, (5) Mr. M. K. Dixit, (6) Mr. N. R. Gunjal, (7) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, (8) Mr. P. G. Joshi, (9) Mr. M. D. Karki, (10) Mr. V. R. Kothari, (11) Mr. Lalji Naranji, (12) G. K. Mavlankar, (13) Dr. M. M. Mehta, (14) Mr. W. S. Mukadam, (15) Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdas, (16) Mr. H. H. Narielwalla, (17) Mr. K. F. Nariman, (18) Mr. Noor Mahomed, (19) Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, (20) Mr. A. B. Patel, (21) Mr. D. N. Patel, (22) Mr. G. I. Patel, (23) Mr. D. R. Patil, (24) Mr. M. B. Powar, (25) Mr. G. B. Pradhan, (26) Mr. R. G. Pradhan, (27) Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, (28) Mr. H. D. Saheba, (29) Mr. C. M. Saptarishi, (30) Mr. S. A. Sardesai, (31) Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, (32) Mr. R. G. Soman, (33) Mr. V. A. Surve, (34) Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, (35) Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi, (36) The Thakor of Kerwada, (37) Dr. M. B. Velkar.

Noes:—(1) Mr. J. Addyman, (2) Mr. S. K. Bole, (3) Mr. A. G. Bullocke, (4) Mr. J. P. Bunter, (5) The Hon. Mr. P. L. Cadell, (6) Mr. G. E. Chatfield, (7) Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, (8) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, (9) Mr. A. R. Dalal, (10) The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, (11) Dr. Cosmos Fernandez, (12) Mr. K. S. Framji, (13) The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain, (14) Mr. V. A. Grantham, (15) Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, (16) Mr. G. W. Hatch, (17) The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, (18) Sir Lawless Hepper, (19) The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, (20) The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, (21) Mr. G. M. Kalbher, (22) Mr. J. B. Kanga, (23) Mr. J. A. Kay, (24) Mr. Mahomed Ayub Shah Hakemed Khulyo, (25) Khan Saheb A. M. Mensuri, (26) The Hon. Mr. C. N. Mehta, (27) Mr. A. Montgomerie, (28) Mr. L. J. Mountford, (29) Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, (30) Mr. S. J. Marnby, (31) Mr. N. E. Navle, (32) Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, (33) Sir Frank Nelson, (34) Mr. A. C. Owen, (35) Mr. F. G. Pratt, (36) Sayed Shahjada Saheb Haidar Saheb, (37) Mr. Shankarrao Javaramrao Zunzarrao, (38) Mr. R. D. Shinde, (39) Mr. A. N. Surve, (40) Mr. G. A. Thomas, (41) Mr. C. N. Wadia, (42) Mr. G. Wiles, (43) Mr. E. E. Woods.

MR. BAPTISTA EXPLAINS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista (Bombay City North) after the recess drew the attention of the Hon. President to the report of the speech he had made on the previous day in regard to the resolution of Mr. Thackersy Poonjabhai, recommending the release of Maulana Hasrat Mohani. He was reported to have said:—"The British justice was distempered by politics. The Magistrate was animated by political considerations and not by judicial considerations." Mr. Baptista said so far as the words "the Magistrate was animated by political considerations and not judicial considerations" were concerned, he had not the remotest intention to say so, and if he actually said so, he begged to withdraw those words. What he intended to say was that any one reading the judgment of the Magistrate would say that the sentence was pelitical and not judicial; that the decision was in accordance with the law and justice, but the sentence was political.

The Hon. Home Member thanked Mr. Baptista for the very generous explanation.

ELECTIONS FOR ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Elections then took place for the Advisory Committees constituted by the Government of India in regard to the administration of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway and M. S. M. Railway. The Council was given the right to elect one representative on each of the three Advisory Committees. The elections resulted in Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals) being elected on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Advisory Committee, Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University) on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee and Mr. V. R. Kothari (Sholapur) on the M. S. M. Railway.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) then moved that "This Council recommends to Government that the remaining period of supersession of the Surat Municipality, be remitted, and that the Municipality be restored to the people of Surat forthwith.

Dr. Dixit said the present state of affairs in Surat had arisen owing to the attempts made by the late Municipality to do away with the dual control in respect of primary education. He urged for the sake of harmony and peace, the Municipality should be restored to the people of Surat.

Mr. F. G. Pratt (Commissioner, N. D.) in opposing said in the matter of education the Swaraj Municipality attempted to make a departure from the principles which were accepted in all civilized countries of the world in regard to the respective spheres of responsibility of Government and local authorities.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association) urged the Government to overlook the past sins of omissions and commissions of the Surat Municipality and to restore it to the people of Surat.

Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah (Minister of Local Self-Government) said the Surat Municipality derived its power from the Legislature and if the members wanted any modification in regard to the control of education they should have got it done through the Legislature and not take the law into their own hands. In view, however, of the fact that there was a general feeling in the House for the restoration of the Surat Municipality, he promised to respect their feelings by its restoration. He hoped the people of Surat would rise to their responsibility in future.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Council was then prorogued.

AKALI JATHA.

ITS PEACEFUL SURRENDER

MAHATMA DELIGHTED.

NEED OF NON-VIOLENCE TO REACH THE GOAL.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Gandhi was interviewed by an Associated Press representative and asked what he thought of the peaceful surrender by the Akali Jatha to the arresting officials of the Nabha Administration. Mr. Gandhi said that he was more than delighted with the peaceful, calm and dignified behaviour of the Akalis. Such surrender goes in keeping with the true spirit of non-violence. In Mr. Gandhi's opinion any resistance of authority in its attempt to arrest would fall under the category of violence. Civil disobedience meant disobedience of a rule of conduct but utter and willing surrender to the sanction for its breach. It was therefore the most proper thing for the Jatha to enter the Nabha territories for the purpose of performing the Akhand Path ceremony, but it was obligatory on the Jatha to give themselves up for arrest if the Authorities wished to arrest them. He therefore, tendered his humble congratulations to the members of the Jatha and the Akali leaders who instructed them not to resist the arrest, whether directly or indirectly. He was sure that the continuance of such non-violent spirit would enable them all the more quickly to reach their goal, namely, the performance of the Akhand Path ceremony.

THE LATE MR. BHURGRI.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

(Associated Press.)

NAWABAD, March 19.

Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Bhurgri's death has been universally regretted all over the country. Messages of Sympathy and condolence received include those from Mr. Gandhi Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Abdul Kalam Azad, Abdul Bari and leading Congressmen, Muslim Leaguers, members of legislatures and many high dignitaries.

Mr. Gandhi sends respectful condolences and says "India has lost in him a sincere patriot."

Proposals of raising a fitting memorial to perpetuate his memory have been mooted out here, Karachi and other parts of Sindh and even in Lahore. It is proposed the memorial should take form such as to commemorate his indefatigable efforts and invaluable services in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. Mr. Bhurgri's eldest son Mr. Abdul Kayum Bhurgari is about 22. He had been to England for higher education but returned in April last owing to ill health. He has succeeded his father in his estates and business and also as the head of the Bhurgri clan which is many thousands in numerical strength. He proposes to continue the public work and institutions of his father.

BURNEY AIRSHIP SCHEME.

PRESS REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, March 19.

In the Commons replying to questions, Mr. MacDonald said that statements in the Press that Government had definitely abandoned the Burney Airship Scheme was baseless. The scheme was at present being thoroughly examined.

Asked to expedite the decision of the Committee, Mr. MacDonald replied that Government had refused responsibility for schemes of such enormous magnitude without a thoroughly sound examination of details.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND AIR SERVICE.

LEAFIELD, March 19.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, said that at present eighty-four air machines were allocated to the British Navy exclusive of the training and reserves machines. Provision had been made to increase this number to one hundred and twelve during the year 1924-1925.

The Premier stated that there was no truth in the press report that Government had abandoned Commander Burney's scheme for service of airships to India and Australia. He added that the matter was being examined by a Committee.—B. O. W.

MR. CHURCHILL DEFEATED.

LONDON, March 20.

Mr. Churchill has been defeated.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Tokio.—A small Naval dirigible caught fire on March 19th North-east of Tokio and crashed. The crew of five have perished.

Sir Travers Clarke who has been appointed Chief Administrative Officer of the Empire Exhibition is resigning the office of the Deputy Chairman of the Board.

The question of opening the grounds of Empire Exhibition on Sundays which is the subject of many deputations to Government was raised in the Commons on March 19th. Sir Patrick Hastings stated that under a certain Act of 1671 Sunday opening was illegal if a charge was made for admission.

Paris.—The Financial Committee of the Chamber has slightly modified the text of the Financial Bill voted by the Senate.

SECOND CITY IN EMPIRE.

BOMBAY'S PROUD ROLE.

A CORPORATION BANQUET.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation dinner to his His Excellency the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, was given on Wednesday night in the Corporation Hall, when Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Corporation gave the guests of the night the toast of His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Mody enlightened his Excellency as to the true character of the function which he characterised "as a sort of St. Andrew Day Dinner." He spoke on the City's health, Waterworks and Roads, Government and Primary Education, Medical Relief, the work done "in the first year of the existence of a democratised Corporation" and the vision of "a Greater Bombay. His Excellency the Governor, responding, made a suitable reply.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Municipality:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is with great pleasure that I rise to give you the toast of His Excellency the Governor. Sir Leslie Wilson has been with us for only a little over three months, but in this short period the people of Bombay have seen more of him at close quarters than they have had an opportunity of doing in the case of any other Governor. Though this is the first occasion on which we are welcoming him in this Hall His Excellency does not come to us as a stranger, but as one whom we were amongst the earliest to know and whose cordiality and charm of manner have left a very pleasant impression on all of us.

As this is the first time you are honouring a Corporation Banquet with your company, I think it is only fair to Your Excellency that I should enlighten you as to the true character of the function. This, Sir, is one of the rare occasions on which our critics cease from troubling and the members are at rest, and on which, the leading lights of the official and non-official world, influenced, perhaps, by the entertainment we provide for them, are inclined to take us at our own valuation. It is a sort of St. Andrews Day Dinner where, without worrying too greatly about facts, we proclaim to all the world what excellent fellows we are, and how greatly everybody has reason to be thankful for our existence. It is customary for us on these occasions to wax eloquent over our achievements, to survey from our own special angle, of vision the leading events of the year, and, with unfailing regularity to remind you of the proud motto which is emblazoned on our banner. I propose to spare you this infliction, and to content myself with a few observations of a general character, before I pass on to a discussion of some of the problems with which we are faced at the moment.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The outstanding feature, Ladies and Gentlemen, of the year 1923 has been the general excellence of the health of the City. We have had a death rate of 31 per 1,000, which is one of the lowest recorded in the past 25 years, and compares very favourably with the last quinquennial average of 50. The infant mortality though as high as 411 per 1,000, has been more than 150 below the average of the last five years which proves the excellence of the work which is being done by many agencies for the preservation of child life. Malaria has shown a marked decline—whether as a result of the reconstitution of the Special Malaria Department, or in spite of it—and even the Back Bay Reclamation has failed to revive its drooping energies. The prophets of evil who told us horrible disasters would result from the filling in operations in progress on the Back-Bay are happily looking somewhat foolish. The measures adopted by the Development Directorate on the advice of the Special Committee appointed by Government to assist them have been reported by Col. Christophers, the Malaria Expert of the Government of India, as sufficient to prevent the undue breeding of mosquitoes, and we may reasonably look forward in consequence to a continuance of the immunity. Adequate measures have also been taken to deal with the conditions arising out of the mill-hands' strike, and it is satisfactory to note that for once the Municipality has escaped the abuse for which it is always singled out, whenever the mill-owners and the mill workers, the Government and the Labour Leaders get tired of arguing amongst themselves.

WATER WORKS AND ROADS.

A few weeks ago, Ladies and Gentlemen, the members of the Corporation and their guests had an opportunity of inspecting the progress of our biggest and most important undertaking, the Tansa Works. There are people who are in the habit of thinking that the Municipality can never carry out any work of any importance within less than five years of the scheduled time. The progress of the Tansa Works must serve as an eye-opener to such cynics and scoffers. In less than two years we hope to inundate Bombay with a daily deluge of 90 million gallons of water, and when that is accomplished, I am afraid many people who swear at us in the newspapers will find their occupations gone. That does not mean, of course, that we shall be allowed to lapse into a mood of indolence and self-satisfaction. So long as our roads are there, that is, so long as the Municipality is responsible for the roads, there is not the slightest danger of our being able to forget that there is a very vocal and indignant public outside which can express itself very forcibly when it wants to. And that brings me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to a subject which I tried very hard to avoid, but from which I am afraid, there can't be any escape. I can imagine a Corporation dinner without the President, but I cannot imagine one without some reference to our roads. It is a depressing topic, however, and I shall say nothing more than this that we are tackling the problem in earnest. We hope to spend this year 25 lakhs of Rupees on construction and 10 lacs on the maintenance of our roads. We have every confidence that within a few years we shall give you roads along which you can walk or drive without wanting to plug your eyes or ears, and without feeling any of the excitement of a ride on a Switch Back Railway.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Now, Sir, with your permission I shall briefly touch upon several problems which are the subject of discussion between the Corporation and Your Excellency's Government. In the forefront, there is the question of the contribution of Government towards the cost of primary education in the City. In 1918, the Government of Bombay, which had then on its Council one of the most distinguished members of this Corporation, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla realizing the importance of the subject, offered to contribute half the additional cost over our estimates of 1917-1918, of expanding Primary Education and making it free and compulsory. On the strength of this generous offer, the Corporation proceeded at a rapid pace to engage new teachers, to open new schools, and to improve the general standard of teaching. Through the abnormal situation brought about by the war, the estimates we submitted to Government when the contribution was promised went hopelessly wrong. Government were aware of this, as may be legitimately inferred from the fact that they went on contributing their half, though it greatly exceeded the estimates formed in 1918 of their contributions from year to year. And now, Sir, they have suddenly awakened to the fact that our figures were all wrong, and that their liability was conditional on our ability to work within our estimates. My friend the Hon'ble Minister for Education sought the other day to defend this attitude by calling us despotic and autocratic. Considering some of the adjectives used in that august Council Chamber, we must be grateful to the Minister for the mildness of his language. But we want something stronger than rhetorical exercises to dislodged us from the impregnable position which we occupy in this matter. Whatever Government may say of its legal aspect, there cannot be any doubt that they did not intend to make any reservation of any sort when the scheme was approved. The matter is under discussion and I hope, Sir, you and your colleagues will realise the importance of arriving at an agreement with the Corporation on a question so vital to its finances, and so closely affecting the interests of the citizens and decide to act in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the undertaking given to us in 1918.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Another subject of discussion between the Government and the Corporation is with regard to the admittedly inadequate provision for medical relief which exists in the City of Bombay. The Corporation has done its best to discharge the liabilities which were transferred to its shoulders since the arrangement of 1907 was arrived at. It is spending to-day on medical relief about 10 lacs, which shows a marked advance on the figures of 1908. There is no doubt, however, that Bombay is miserably provided with the means for relieving sickness and suffering and the Corporation welcomes the energy with which Your Excellency has set about the task of making good the deficiency. Without committing the Corporation to any particular expression of policy, I can say with confidence, Your Excellency's Government will not find us wanting in an adequate realization of our duties and responsibilities to the people of Bombay.

THE DEMOCRATIC CORPORATION.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the first year of the existence of a democratised Corporation, and in view, of the work it has done and the interest its proceedings have aroused, it is necessary for me to dwell at some length on its record for the year. A vast amount of nonsense has been talked about the Corporation, and its unfortunate President too—and I should like to assure you in the first place that we are great deal more respectable than the newspapers would have you believe. I do not wish it to be understood that I object to criticism. My point of view is that of the President of a South American Republic, who, not having been shot at for a whole fortnight exclaimed at a meeting with much disgust: 'Gentlemen, this want of interest in public affairs is the bane of our country." I want our critics, however, to survey, the field as a whole, and not merely look for the brown patches. Our records are full of resolutions of a highly controversial character such as have never been crammed into any single year. They have evoked angry passions, and some picturesque language has been heard in this venerable Hall. And yet barring a few lapses from good taste, which I do not seek to excuse, but which even the best conducted assemblies in the world cannot shut out, our record is one on which we may dwell with legitimate satisfaction. We have passed through some very difficult times and yet the relations of the members with each other and with the President have been on the while very cordial. Discipline has been maintained and the authority of the chair has never been flouted though the control vested in it by the Act is very imperfect. I do not care to recall how many points of order have been hurled at me in the last eleven months, and how many scores of rulings I have had to give, often somewhat peremptorily and yet no breeze has sprung up to ruffle the atmosphere of this chamber. With a 106 members, many of them furiously energetic and anxious to inscribe their names on the annals of the City, I am leaving behind no arrears of work nor any unfortunate legacies for my successor. We have disposed of during the year nearly 1,500 items and scores of references to Committees which compares very favourably with the record of previous years. We have got through, Sir a budget involving an expenditure of three crores of rupees with a smoothness and despatch calculated to make your Finance Member green with envy. There were some members who wanted a creases in expenditure for their own pet schemes, there were others who wanted a clean cut of 30 lacs, and between them they bombarded me with notices of amendments which would have kept the Corporation busy the rest of the term. To meet the situation I convened a few informal meetings, indicated the cuts which I thought could be made, got everybody to agree with everybody else, and by the time we had finished, the Commissioner, had tears of gratitude in his eyes. There were other awkward situations which were saved, though not in the same way, and I am bound to make public acknowledgment of the iway in which all sections of the House, have responded to my appeals, publicly or privately made for the smooth and efficient conduct of our business. In the last few weeks particularly, many things have happened which fill me with hope for the future government of our City, and it is possible that Bombay may once again demonstrate to the rest of India that her citizens know how to conduct public affairs, even in the greatly changed circumstances of the time in a spirit of mutual tolerance, and with a single eye to the good of the people. Our predecessor in office, the Corporation which came into being in 1888, and whose record was ennobled by the labours of Pherozeshah Mehta and a long line of distinguished citizens started with a modest income of 50 lacs of rupees, and with a small rise in taxation has left us nearly three crores of rupees to spend. I have every hope that the democratic Corporation will prove itself worthy of the great heritage it has received, and will enrich it by a record of unselfish and public spirited endeavour for the common good.

VISION OF GREATER BOMBAY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, pride in this great City and jealousy of her reputation must be the dominent thought of all who are working for her welfare and progress. Endowed by nature with a unique situation, Bombay is capable of becoming in fact and not merely in name, the second city in the Empire and one of the greatest in the world. Many agencies are labouring towards that end, improving, enlarging and beautifying a place on which nature has showered her bounties with a lavish hand and which the energy and enterprise of a progressive people can turn into one of the fairest on earth. From Bandra Causeway to Colaba, and Eastwards from Sion to the New Docks immense undertakings are in progress, and a new and greater Bombay is emerging before our very eyes. I believe I am correct in saying that no other City in the World has embarked on so many gigantic undertakings all at the same time and so completely changing its face. A great deal yet remains to be done. In the West, the activities of many Municipalities touch the lives of the citizens from the cradle to the grave. We must aim not less high. We must hitch our wagon to a star, and give his City a progressive administration worthy of its place in the Empire. The record of the last fifty years must serve us as an inspiration to continue the good work and maintain the traditions which the various communities have built up by their common endeavour for the public good. Given a continuance of that spirit, I see a time in the not distant future when Bombay will take its place as a City great in all that makes for the health, happiness and culture of a people, and worthy of being ranked as the Metropolis of the Eastern World.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you now to fill your glasses and drink to the health of our very energetic and popular Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor responding said:—

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I have listened, as you all have, with delight and keen appreciation to the speech of the President—a speech which, unlike many speeches on similar occasions, had the great charm of a blend of eloquence and humour, and which, with no ponderous passages, has dealt in a most able manner with a multitude of affairs of great importance, and with a few questions of some controversy.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I personally am very grateful for your welcome to me. Your remarks, Sir, in your opening sentences have really given me great encouragement. It was through your kindness and hospitality that I had the pleasure and opportunity of personally meeting so many members of the Corporation; and I had then the chance, as I have to-night, of realising the truth about yourselves which you so modestly have stated, namely, that everyone has reason to be very thankful for your existence.

I have a very tender spot in my heart for Municipal brethren. In England, as in India, members are elected to the Corporation belonging to every section of political and social thought. In my own town of Reading, which I represented in Parliament for 9 years, I was naturally brought into close contact with the Municipal authorities, for in England, as here, Government is, in ever increasing volume, delegating by Statute executive action to the Local Bodies, and the relations between Parliamentary representatives and Local Authorities must necessarily become yearly of a more intimate and responsible character. I was very proud when, in 1920, the Borough of Reading, by the unanimous vote of its Councillors, Conservative, Liberal and Labour, conferred on me the Freedom of the Borough while I was still its sitting Member which is, I believe, an almost unprecedented honour except in the case of Prime Ministers; and it is a very remarkable fact that, while there have only been some 8 Freedom of Reading in its long history, there are only 2 living to-day both of whom are resident in India—one the Viceroy, and the other myself.

You, Sir, have dealt with many problems. As years pass by, the strain on representative assemblies, national or local increases with great rapidity. One could advance many reasons for this, among others the great increase in political education, and the greater interest in public life. The fact, however, remains. There is a table in No. 11 Downing Street, where months ahead of Budget day, Mr. Gladstone used to sit and work out details of his Budget, calculating whether he could take two pence or one penny off the income tax. To-day even as we have to think in shillings where Mr. Gladstone thought in pence, so the immensity and volume of the problems with which Government is faced in present days compares with the comparatively easy, but no less responsible, administration of the days of Mr. Gladstone and his predecessors.

The problems you have dealt with in your speech, Sir, have varied from a grateful appreciation of the services of the Municipal Commissioner to an inadvertently wrong impression of the knowledge of the Government on sewage. On the first subject I have nothing to say, except to offer my sincere congratulations to the Municipal Commissioner on his honour, and, while realising the onerous and often continuous character of his duties, to remark that I should feel more sorry for him in his difficulties if his cheerfulness of character and countenance did not strongly modify my commisseration.

With regard to the latter question, and the many other points to which your Chairman has alluded, I will make a few remarks but I cannot hope to deal with all, nor with any, of them adequately, without such a trial of your patience as would certainly preclude my ever receiving an invitation again.

"CHARMING AFTER-DINNER TOPIC OF DRAINS."

I will come first to the charming after-dinner topito of drains. One of the first subjects brought to my notice soon after my arrival was this question, and, after visiting some of the outlying porions of the Municipality I full realised the importance of an early decision. The very first thing I said was that I was not an expert on sewage, and that his obviously was a question for experts. It had been previously suggested that an expert should be obtained from England to make a final decision, but the authorities in England had replied that all most expert advice had been given, but as is usual with experts, there was much disagreement. To an ordinary lay mind it would seem that, with the Indian Ocean and a harbour to choose from into which to dischargo untreated or partly treated sewage, the vote, and the sewage, should go to the Indian Ocean—provided you could find the deep sea currents sufficiently close to the shore. Let me make it quite clear that Government have not turned down the Municipal scheme. Government has suggested that, as it would appear that the alternative scheme of discharging sewage into the open sea from the West of the Island has not been fully explored, the Corporation should consider the advisability, before a final decision is taken on a matter which will affect the development of this City for many generations to come, of conducting experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether an extension of the present pipe system at Worli into deeper water, would not remove the main objection to the alternative, and correspondence is now proceeding between the Corporation and the Government Department concerned on the whole question.

Contenting myself with sincere congratulations to the Corporation on the improved health of the City, and expressing the hope that the efforts of the National Baby Week will have lasting effects, I pass from an old friend, the Malarial Mosquito, by way of the Municipal roads, more rapidly in speech than I could perhaps do in actual transit, to the salubrious atmosphere of Tansa and the product of those great works—which is very conspicuous by its chance to-night—at any rate from this part of the table.

I have had an opportunity of visiting these works, and I sincerely congratulate the Corporation on the undertaking of so great an enterprise, and on carrying it through in so businesslike a manner. The benefit to the City of Bombay will be great indeed.

I feel sure that you will not expect me to discuss with you to-night the subject of the cost of free and compulsory primary education in the City, as this difficult problem is now the subject of discussion between us. I can only say that I am fully aware of the importance of arriving at an agreed decision as rapidly as possible.

It is not necessary for me to tell you how anxious I am that steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment with regard to the question of medical relief. This was the first subject on which I spoke when I arrived in Bombay, and, since that date, I have been taking every possible step so that something shall be done as soon as possible. I have visited many hospitals, and, in agreeing with your President that the provision for medical relief is admittedly inadequate. I can only say that his language is mild indeed. For a City of the size and importance of Bombay, the situation with regard to medical training and hospital accommodation is one of which no citizen of this great city can be proud, and the joint efforts of Government and the Municipality, together with the generous help of the citizens of Bombay (which help, I know, will be freely given) will, I trust, within a very short time effect an adequate solution to this problem. A committee, composed of representatives of Government and of the Municipality, is now considering the question, for you, the members of the Corporation, have a great responsibility under Statute in this matter; and I am sure, as your President has said, that you will not be found wanting in an adequate realisation of that responsibility. It seems to me that it would be advisable that some more popular control over medical relief generally should take the place of the present divided control of Government and the Corporation; and I cannot help thinking that, if matters connected with hospitals and the provision for medical training were placed under a Medical Council, on which there would be representatives of Government, of the Corporation, of the Medical Authorities, and of those members of the public who had evinced a keen interest in this subject, greater public interest would be aroused and more practical assistance given, with the result that the sick and the suffering would be adequately cared for. This is a suggestion which is being put before the Committee for consideration, and you may rest assured that, so soon as any recommendations are received from this Committee, no time will be lost in taking all the action that is necessary.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

I should like, if I may, to offer to you, Sir, my sincere congratulations on your most successful year of office. Your post is by no means an easy one, and any positions of authority in public life inevitably lay the holders of those positions open to much criticism. It is easy for me to see that, in spite of all difficulties, you have passed through the fire of criticism unscathed, and you leave behind you a record of a year of office during which time service of great value has been rendered to the City. The responsibilities of the Municipality are very great, more particularly is the responsibility of the Municipality greater than ever in connection with finance. Great schemes demand great expenditure, and year by year your local Budget becomes more complex, and yearly must the responsibility for this great expenditure cause anxious thoughts in the minds of all the members of the Corporation.

I have only been just over 3 months in Bombay, but it is more than difficult to realise that fact, for already I feel that Bombay is indeed my home. The Corporation may rest assured, Sir, that the pride which you have in your great City, and the jealousy you have also for her reputation, is already shared by me, and that in any action which I may take I shall be actuated by one ambition, and one alone—and that ambition is to work for the prosperity, not only of this great City, but of every portion of the historic Presidency of Bombay."

AMENDMENT OF COURT FEES ACT.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

The statement of objects and reasons attached to an important Bill introduced in the Assembly to-day, to amend the Court Fees Act, the Civil Procedure Code and the Succession Certificate Act states "the Court Fees Act (1870) has been in force for over 50 years and there are various anomalies and defects in it which are a source of conflicting decision Certificate Act states "The Court Fees Act cordingly, in August 1916 the Government of India addressed the local Governments proposing certain amendments in the Act and asking for further suggestions. No immediate action, however, was taken by the Government of India upon the opinions received. In 1920 under the Devolution Rules, judicial stamps became a provincial reserved subject and in 1922 and 1924 eight local Legislatures amended the Schedules to the Act and also certain provisions in the Act itself in order to raise additional revenue. The need for amending the Act in the Indian Legislature to deal with procedure, principle and methods of realising fees has however not decreased, but on the contrary has become more urgent as it is desirable, as far as possible, to co-ordinate the law prevailing in the different provinces. The Government of India, therefore, again addressed the local Governments in 1923 and received further suggestions from them. In accordance with the replies received it was decided to proceed with legislation on the above mentioned lines in the Indian Legislature. The object of the Bill is to revise the whole Act and bring it up to date. Its object is not to increase provincial revenues from Court fees though possibly some of the existing anomolies may secure slight increase. Several amendments which have been recently passed in the Madras Legislative Council and other local Legislatures are incorporated with slight alterations in the Bill. The first and second schedules to the Act have not been amended except in so far as they deal with probates, letters of administration and succession certificates and paragraph V of Section 7 which is concerned with valuation of immovable property has also excepn in one comparatively unimportant particular been left untouched. The main alterations proposed in the Bill are extensive changes on the remaining provisions of Section 7 and the entire redrafting of the existing Chapter III A which deals with probates and letters of administration. It is also proposed to equalise fees on applications for probates, letters of administration and succession certificates throughout India.

INTERPELLATIONS.

STATUTORY RULES.

DELHI, March 18.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadikari asked a series of questions relating to the New Legislative Rules published in Saturday's Gazette. These questions were more or less the same as those put by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar in the Assembly yesterday and to which answers were given by Sir Henry Moncriff Smith. The replies furnished to-day by the Law Member in the Council of State were mere repetitions of the Legislative Secretary's answers. It was emphasised that the rules were merely rules of procedure of the kind contemplated by section 67. The rules added nothing to or took away anything from, the Legislative Rules. They had been made with the sanction of the Secretary of State and are now in operation.

Sir Devaprasad asked: "Has Government of India consulted the Law Officers of the Crown and if so, what was the advice given by them."

Sir Mahomed Shafi:—"Government of India have no access to the Law Officers of the Crown. The Secretary of State in Council has his legal advisers and it is presumed he did not sanction these rules without taking advice but the Government of India have no information on this point.

Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy:—"What is meant by special class of legislation referred to."

Sir Mahomed Shafi:—"Bills recommended by the Governor-General under Section 67 (B) of the Act."

The Secretary then announced that the Governor-General had given assent to the Cotton Cess Amendment Act, the Cantonment Act, the Immigration into India Act, the Central Board of Revenue Act and the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act.

The Hon. Mr. Ley then moved recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should not ratify the draft convention concerning the use of white lead painting adopted by the Third Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1921.

Mr. Ley pointed out that since the Labour Conference adopted this convention only three countries had ratified it. Namely, Sweden, Esthonia and Czekoslavakia. No other country had ratified it. Possibly there was obviously no necessity for the other countries. The Convention was merely to minimise the dangers of lead poisoning which was a disease among many painters. It was suggested that the simple way of tackling the problem of lead poisoning would be to do away with the use of white lead but this had been found to be an impossible solution. However, this question was not of a real importance in this country as they hardly found any single instance of lead painters getting poisoned. It only happened in temperate climates. It would be therefore wise for India to wait and see what other countries, like Great Britain, did in the matter.

The resolution was adopted without discussion.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday.

THE KHILAFAT.

PRESERVE YOUR ANCIENT FAITH.

MAHOMED ALI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Presiding over the Bengal Khilafat Conference to-day, Maulana Mahomed Ali said that the eyes of the whole world were upon the Musalmans who would be judged by the manner in which they settled the future of the Khilafat. He recalled the time when the Khilafat Committees were first formed, and said that the Khalifa was then having a treaty forced upon him, which was intended not only to deprive him of the temporal power requisite for the defence of Islam but also to dissociate him from those Musalmans who were not directly his subjects. The President referred to the help given by Indian Muslims in this connection and said that everything possible for a subject nation was done. Their love for the Khilafat should not be measured in men or money but in the poignancy of their sorrow. There remained two things for Musalmans to do. The first was the restoration of the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the other was the re-establishment of the Khilafat itself on a firm, democratic basis with a representative council of the Muslimans of the world to assist the Khalifa in his great task which had been neglected for generations past. To-day they were face to face with the fact that Arabia was still in non-Muslim hands and that the very champions of the Turkish Khilafat were alleged to have discontinued their four centuries' old connection with the Khilafat. "It may seem", he said, "that we are more Arab than the Arabs and more Turkish than the Turks. But if our Islamic obligations are understood it will be apparent that, all that we are is Muslims. As Muslims we, who are not Arabs, cannot let the Arabs hand over the dominion over the Island of Arabia to non-Muslims, and as Muslims, we cannot countenance a section of the Turkish nationals disconnecting its national government from the Khilafat."

The Maulana proceeded to explain the nature of the Islamic Khilafat and said that Islam was not a bundle of doctrines forming a part of complex creeds, but it was a synthesis and polity which was coextensive with life itself. Islam claimed to be the religion of the first man and the true religion of every man as well. As a last religion of all mankind, Musalmans were to preach that faith to mankind and since practice was essential to faith and mere belief was not sufficient, there must be organisation which should see that freedom to preach as well as profess was preserved and there must be at least a part of God's earth where their professions should be practised without let or hindrance. The Khilafat was such an organisation, with the Khalifa as a personal centre, and the Jazirat-ul-Arab as a local centre. Every Musalman was a soldier in God's peace-loving army. That army was about to be crushed. The Turks, by their sacrifices, had saved Islam. But until the Jazirat-ul-Arab is restored to the Khalifa, victory would be incomplete and the future insecure. The reported action of some of their Turkish brethren with regard to the Khilafat would mean that the largest section of God's army refused to serve God and realise His Kingdom on earth, and that disaster would be far greater for the Musalmans of the world than anything that had hitherto happened.

The revival of the Khilafat had always been their ideal and the moment they ceased to retain that ideal they ceased to be Musalmans as well. "It will be the greatest disaster.", he said, "if any section of the Musalmans discard the ancient faith of Islam and, instead of reorganising the institution of the Khilafat with a world-wide brotherhood above all national rancour and ill-will and with the idea of dethroning war and substituting peace, decides to discontinue that institution itself." The President dealt at length with the Khilafat activity so far as it concerned Government and emphasised that the resoration of the Jaziratul-Arab was necessary before the Indian Musalmans as Khilafatists could make their peace with the Government. He also dwelt upon the demand for Swaraj and said that apart from its being the goal of every Indian for its own sake, it was the chief means that Indian Musalmans could utilise for the restoration of their Holy lands and the safeguarding of their Khilafat.

PRICE OF QUININE.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Owing to the very great rise in the wholesale price of quinine during recent years, Government are compelled to raise temporarily the retail price of quinine 'treatments' sold through their agency. They are therefore pleased to direct that the retail price of a parcel of 'treatments' containing 240 tablets should be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.

A parcel of 'treatments' consists of ten glass tubes each tube containing 20 tablets of 4 grains each. Under the old rates retail dealers were authorised to sell the tubes at 6 annas each thus making a profit of 12 annas per parcel. In view of the increase in the price of the parcel the retail dealers may now sell the tubes at 8 annas each thus making a profit of a rupee per parcel.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

HASRAT MOHANI'S CASE.

SENTENCE REDUCED BY THE HIGH COURT.

King-Emperor.
vs.
Hasrat Mohani.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

In this case the papers were called for by the High Court for consideration of undue severity of sentence.

One Saifan Kasul a paid worker of the Yerrowda Jail at Poona and Hasrat Mohani were charged under Section 42 of the Prisoners Act IX of 1894 read with article 485 of the Bombay Jail Mannual and Section 161 of the I. P. Code and that section read with section 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Magistrate Mr. G. N. Mare found Hasrat Mohani guilty of the offences charged and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment for first offence and two years rigorous imprisonment for the second offence. Sentences being ordered to run one after the other.

The facts are briefly these:—

The Head Warder of the Jail on the 20th July last admitted accused Saifan Kasul into the Jail for duty after searching him; as required by the jail rules and satisfying himself that Saifan carried no prohibited articles on his person into the Jail. The next day Saifan returned from duty. He was again searched by the Head Warder, and it was discovered that Saifan had in his bedding a rupee and five copies of the "Chronicle" and one of an Urdu newspaper and a chit. The matter was reported to the Superintendent of the Jail. A complaint was filed in the Court of the District Magistrate Poona charging accused with the above offences.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused observed:—"Accused is admittedly an educated and intelligent man. He calls himself a national worker. Instead of setting a good example before the less enlightened and less civilized prisoners in the jail abiding calmly with the rules and regulations of the jail he seems to have from his own admissions taken pleasure in defying them and has exposed himself to the penalties which the law inflicts in such cases. It is not my concern whether accused should do one thing and refrain from doing another. What concerns me most is that since accused is detected in committing the offences he must receive a severe sentence with a view that it should serve by creating fear as an example in the minds of other illiterate prisoners in order that they should not break prison discipline in future. It is common knowledge that in all services departments corrupt practices do prevail among the law paid subordinates; and no law on earth can adequately prevent such practices wholly. It becames therefore the duty of every person with authority to punish the offender with extreme punishment in order that this may serve as an example to deter others from taking this wrong path. If such offences even if detected go unpunished the consequences will be disastrous. There will be no meaning in inflicting the imprisonment on convicts if they can go on enjoying all the comforts and eating *Halva* which they secure while at home. The intention of the law will be frustrated.'

Their Lordships reduced the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment imposed under Section 161 read with Section 109 I.P.C. to six months' rigorous imprisonment to run concurrently with the sentence under Section 42 of the Prison Act.

AUGLO-INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

DIRECTORS' ALLEGED GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Kemp.)

N. H. Moos ..... Applicant.

vs.

Frank H. Spaull and others ... Respondents.

The farther hearing of the above matter resumed on Wednesday morning.

The defence of the respondents as disclosed in their several affidavits was as follows:—

The Indian Directors had no special knowledge of shipping and they entirely depended upon the advice of the Managing Directors and other responsible officers of the Company. Spaull, Dickinson and Tegnel were, in fact, managing the affairs of the Company.

The Company was started under the following circumstances:—

During the war and thereafter traders on the Malabar Coast found great difficulty in securing tonnage for shipment of their goods. Their cargo was accumulating from day to day and it was a time of much anxiety to them as vessels could not be obtained even by charter or on purchase. The question therefore of obtaining vessels was upmost in the minds of the interested parties and was frequently mooted. These circumstances led to the formation of the Company. They denied that the statements made by the promoters in the Prospectus of the Company with regard to the offer of a fleet of 10 steamers and of assured cargo were false. Hundreds of cables passed regarding the offers of steamers, new offers being made and old offers cancelled and in fact there was an offer of 10 steamers on advantageous terms which was known to the Directors and available for the Company. Actual offer of the fleet was tendered by the promoters to the Directors who in their meeting considered the offer, but did not come to any definite decision. It was not incumbent upon the Directors to accept the offer although it was referred to in the Prospectus if in their opinion it would not be in the interests of the shareholders. In fact, however, the Directors did seriously think of going in for the fleet. They remitted 10 lakhs of rupees to London towards the purchase and they requested Spaull, their Managing Director, to go to England and arrange for the purchase of the same. Thereafter Spaull after some delay due to domestic troubles, left for England on 20th April with a full power of attorney to purchase steamers, the aggregate tonnage of which was not to exceed 75,000 tons.

In the meantime the world conditions were rapidly undergoing a change. There was a slump in the trade, the money market was very stringent and a large number of ships were released by the Government and there was a sudden fall in the values of steamers. Under these circumstances before Spaull reached England the Directors after much consideration decided to withdraw the 16 lakhs of rupees and requested Spaull to return. The Board after considerable anxiety, worry and trouble and expenses succeeded in avoiding the purchase of ocean-going vessels.

With regard to the allegations as to brokerage it was nowhere stated that no brokerage would be payable in respect of 2 lakhs of shares to be taken up by the Directors and their friends if applications were made through their brokers or approved agents. On the contrary it was distinctly given to understand that all brokers and approved agents would be paid brokerage for their services. They denied that the Directors employed brokers from among their friends in order to put the Company's money's in their pockets. Further there was no question of personal gain to the Directors. The question of underwriting the issue of shares was discussed by the Board. It was however found that as the Directors and their friends were willing to take up 2 lakhs of shares and that there would be a good demand for the shares, for the public the issue by such underwriting would mean heavy expenditure of about 5 per cent. to the Company. The Directors therefore took the risk of procuring subscriptions without any underwriting in the interests of the Company.

With regard to the 4,000 shares reserved for the Eastern and Colonial Shipbrokers and Agency, Ltd., the Board decided that as the said Company had not then come into existence, they should be made available for the public as there was a great demand from them and that later on they would allot shares to the said Agency Company out of the 4 lakhs of shares reserved after obtaining the consent of the shareholders.

The 5,000 shares reserved for the founders were not allotted to them as the Directors of the Company did not go in for the purchase of the fleet.

With regard to the contract for the purchase of the business of George Brunton and Son, it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the Company to secure suitable shipping facilities at the Port of Cochin this being the chief port for the Malabar Coast whence the bulk of the Company's cargo would come. At that time it was almost impossible to obtain any ground with a water frontage suitable for a shipping company and the price of land there had doubled since the war. It was vital for the success of the Company trading with the Malabar Coast to possess a port and when it seemed hopeless to find any place, it was Capt. Ternel who stated that it might be possible to buy up Brunton's business. He stated that they had already refused an offer of 12 lakhs from the Tatas and the price they would accept was about 20 lakhs. It was known that Brunton's was the largest and the oldest established engineering business on the West Coast and a firm of the highest repute. To possess this concern was of immense importance as it afforded the fullest facilities in every respect for the Company's shipping business.

Thereafter Dickinson, the Company's Consulting Engineer, and Ternel were sent to Cochin to inspect the property and investigate their books. They made a favourable report and the profits as shown from Brunton's books were sufficient to give a reasonable return for 20 lakhs to the Company over and above their landed possessions.

It was not true that the promoters entered into this contract with the object of "planting" the said purchase on the Company or that it meant profit to the promoters.

With regard to the purchase of the Carlton House they denied the charge that there was no justification for the purchase of the same on 12th February, 1920. By this time the Company had already an offer of 10 ships and they had already transacted much business towards the working of the Company. There was at this time extreme difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation for the various interests of the Company such as shipping, banking etc., in addition to providing accommodation needed for the managing agents and the managing staff so as to bring all these interests under one roof.

Mr. Chambers who was acquainted with the construction and cost of this property was approached and he stated that it cost 16 lakhs but that considering the high values properties fetched in Bombay, the price of 25 lakhs was a reasonable price. It was not an excessive price at that time although the prices sudden fell later on.

With regard to the purchase of the four steamships it was the intention of the Company to run an auxiliary service of small steamships between the West Coast Ports and Bombay because it was felt that this would give greater facilities and be much more economical than using the Company's larger vessels. Vessels of the class suitable for this traffic were exceremely difficult to obtain at that time and the prices in consequence were high. The Directors had offers for the purchase of "Nanio Maru No. 2 and No. 3" and the S. S. "Aururo" and they considered it expedient to purchase the same at prices which compared favourably with those ruling at that time of vessels of that kind. They denied that the prices paid were excessive. The Japanese vessels were newly built in 1918 and in spite of the sudden fall later on in their prices they would have fetched a much larger sum than was realized by the liquidator who by forcing the sale sacrificed a large amount.

The price obtained by the liquidator for the S. S. "Aururo", namely, Rs. 51,000, was indeed a ridiculous price. It was true that the steamship was built in 1878, but it was being renewed at much cost at the time of the purchase, the Hull being of iron which gave it as long a life as of any other steel ship.

The S. S. "Aziz" which was being built for A. Besse was admirably suited for the Company's coastal service, it being fitted with all the latest devices for labour saving and for speedy loading and discharging of cargo and was being constructed of the best materials. It was a wrong estimate to say that this boat would not fetch even Rs. 20,000.

With regard to the preliminary expenses incurred in the floatation of the Company, they were not excessive considering the enormous amount of labour entailed in organising and establishing the foundations of a large company. The Directors did call upon Spaull from time to time to explain the expenditure of Rs. 1,47,000 and they were satisfied with his explanations and in fact in this matter they acted on the advice of counsel.

Thus they denied that as Directors they were guilty of any gross negligence. They acted all throughout with diligence and in the interests of the Company and those Directors who were not acquainted with shipping and who had to depend upon the advice of the managers nevertheless exercised such judgment, care and prudence as a layman could do and took such precautions as suggested to them.

The case is proceeding.

THE BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Yeshvantrai Vajeshankar Vohra has been appointed to act as Deputy Political Agent in Kathiawar vice Rao Bahadur Manishankar Rajaram Trivedi, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Manishankar Rajaram Trivedi, on relief, has been appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Chhaganlal G. Mehta proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. H. A. Desai, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach, and Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, during the absence on leave of Mr G. I. Shah.

Mr. C. D. Gandhi Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, vice Mr. H. A. Desai appointed as Officiating Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

Major H. M. Wightwick to be acting Controller of Rents for the local area of Aden under the said Act, during the absence of Mr. E. M. Duggan on deputation

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Garden and irrigated crops are in fair to good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sind. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandsh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me the benefit of your columns to thank all your correspondent who have put forward my name as president for Corporation for the next year. I am conscious that what they say of me is more than deserved. I know they are good and kind to me and I hope to so behave as to deserve it.

However I wish to make clear to your correspondents and other friends inside and outside Corporation that I am a member of the Municipal Nationalist Party and hence my loyalty to it require that I can offer myself for presidentship and thus for being a capture in the chair when my Party has adopted me.

Some members of both Parties are willing to support my candidature and have offered unasked to vote for me. For this thanks but until the Nationalist Party supports me I do not wish to stand, whatever the support promised and how great my chances. If Mr. V. J. Patel is put forward, whaever my chances of success I will not and cannot compete with him. Loyalty to Party requires that and I should not forget it and I cannot beter define my position than saying that when I forget my Party, may God forget me.

I hope this makes my position clear and if I do not ultimately stand for presidentship. I want my friends to understand the position and will acquit me of any discourtesy to their kind and well meant suggestion.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

"ALLEGED REIGN OF TERROR IN DADAR."

REPLY TO HOME MEMBER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following copy of a letter which I have today sent to Mr. Nariman:—

"Anent the Home Member's remarks yesterday, regarding Mr. Horniman's publication in 1917 of some letters in the "Chronicle" on the "Alleged Reign of Terror in Dadar," permit me to give you the following information to enable you give an effective reply:—

(1) The letters referred to were published not only in the "Chronicle," but in the now defunct "Message," the "Sandesh" and other papers.

(2) Letters were written by a number of persons to all the papers.

(3) All the Editors of the papers concerned were served with an order under the Defence of India Act to refrain from publishing any more correspondence on the subject.

(4) I being the principal informant of Mr. Horniman, was immediately sent for by the latter and asked if I could substantiate the charges with unassailable proofs. I agreed to this request. There was then a small conference of the Editors of the "Chronicle," the "Message" and the "Sandesh" and it was decided to collect legal evidence to vindicate the charges.

(5) Through Mr. Horniman's influence, I think, Mr. Jinnah's help was then sought for and "Sworn Affidavits" were then recorded from many aggrieved parties by Mr. Ginwalla, Solicitor. I do not know why the attempt was dropped thereafter.

(6) The veracity of the charges were indeed questioned by the Government but I remember the "Message" paper, on whose staff I was then working, sent all the original letters minus the signatures of the writers for official perusal.

(7) I freely offered to give my name, but to maintain the sacred privilege of the Press, the offer was not accepted. It is after this sad episode that I made up my mind not to write to the Press under "nome-de-plume" bu always under my own real signature."

From the above it will be clear that the letters published in the Press were all genuine, the grievances real, and that the names of the writers were withheld out of journalistic courtesy. The Home Member's referenbe to "informant," is unintelligible, because Mr. Horniman, so far as I remember, only published the letters received as correspondence with a double column heading and did not write any article himself on the subject. If the Home Member is anxious, I am even to-day prepared to prove every syllable that I then wrote.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, March 20.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The following matches were played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—

Liverpool four, Sunderland two; Newcastle one, Notts County two; Preston one, West Bromwich two.

SECOND DIVISION:—

Leeds nil, Bristol City nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—

Exeter three, Swindon one; Gillingham six, Brentford nil; Southend three, Watford nil.

In the replay for the Scottish Cup, Airdrieonians (one), drew with Avr (one) at Glasgow after extra time.

In the Scottish League to-day, Aberdeen beat the Rangers by one goal to nil.

In the Inter-Services Association Football match, the Navy beat the Air Force by one goal to nil at Portsmouth.

At the Rugby Football match in the final for the Army Cup, the 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment beat the 1st Welsh Guards by seven points to three.

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EARTH AUGER

AN ART TREASURE OF INDIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

The East, especially the Islamic East, has to learn nothing from the West in the art of dainty book binding and illuminating manuscripts. A few years ago Dr. Sarre consecrated a monograph to the development of artistic bookbinding as known in the Islamic East. The art is a child of the passion for knowledge and learning which the Moslems acquired and propagated after they had emerged from the Arabian desert. When they came in contact with and partly absorbed the earlier civilisations of Persia and India, they proved unrivalled masters of caligraphy. In Persia illustrated books have been traced centuries upto the Sasanian period and beyond. We have the mention in Beruni and Masudi of 12,000 parchments on which the Zoroastrian Avesta was transcribed in golden ink, a report which in its general features has been corroborated by tradition emblamed in Pahlavi texts like the Dinkard.

Under Moslem domination the greatest pains were bestowed and the keenest intellect exercised naturally upon transcription and ornamentation of the Qoran. The old Mogul libraries of India had each of them a gem or two distinguished by unexcelled caligraphy, on rare paper, in superb binding or with excellence of the get up. Many a sacred volume had all the sumptuous features combined in one. These books even when they were not holy scripture acquired in course of time a higher value commensurate with their venerable antiquity. To copy the Qoran being an act of piety many Moslem sovereigns expended their leisure in the indulgence of the fine art of Qoran writing. Aurangzeb could have lived as a pious copyist if he had not been born in the purple. After the fall of the Mogul Empire many of the rarest manuscripts were acquired by the wealthier countries of Europe. Since the war, which has impoverished parts of Europe, many an eye is turned to India where patronage for rare manuscripts has been sought not always unsuccessfully. I have before me a copy of a Qoran, shown to me by the courtesy of Mr. Habibudin Alavi of Lucknow who is at present in Bombay, in whose family it has descended as an invaluable heirloom. It is not in the form of a book. It is a rolled scroll and measures not more than three inches in breadth, and extends over twelve feet in length. The holy book is transcribed within this space with a surpassing ingenuity and amazing dexterity of hand, which alone invest the scroll with a value apart from its intrinsic worth as a sacred record. In letters of gold the opening words of the Qoran are inscribed all along its length. Within the brief text of the "Ayatul Kursi" or the Throne verse the entire Qoran has been transferred in characters of marvellous fineness. The original owner of the Qoran is reputed to be Syed Shah Abdul Razak. His sanctuary is situated at Bansa in the Barabanki distrit of Oudh. It still draws thousands of devotees yearly in commemoration of the Saint's death in the first week of the month of Shawaal. The saint lived to be seventy-five and died in 1723. He carried about this extraordinary piece of holy writing as amulet.

I hope that before some wealthy American or another fancier of manuscript relics carries the treasure out of the country some Indian Prince or a man of wealth and enlightenment procures it for the country. Egypt has set an example of the awakened East and has refused to part with her treasures of pre-Moslem days. India should on no account let this artistic treasure leave the country in exchange for gold. Mr. Habibuddin Alavi is the guest of Mr. Khattri at Hilal Manzil, Abdur-rahman Street.

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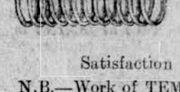

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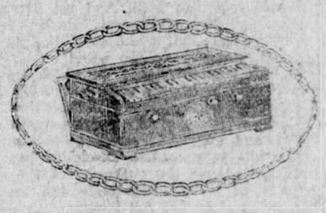

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SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

MADRAS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS IN COURT FEES ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 18.

The Committee on the Separation of Executive and Judicial Function in the Madras Presidency, whose report, together with the statement of Government thereon, was placed on the Council table to-day.

The Committee has come to the conclusion that no change in the present system is called for, except with regard to the magistracy from the District Magistrates downwards. As regards these officers, they consider that they should retian the functions, which they at present exercise under chapters 8 to 12 of the C. P. C. In their capacity as executive officers responsible for the maintenance of public peace and safety, but they should be deprived of the power of trying cases. They thus propose the sitting up of two parallel sets of magistrates, one performing purely the executive and the other, the judicial functions, and they recommend that, while, the control of the former may remain, as it does, at present, with the Collector, the District magistrate's control of the latter shall be vested in the High Court, exercising its functions through the Sessions Judge, who will have to work through an additional District Magistrate until section 17 of the C.P.C. can be amended.

GOVT. SCHEME.

Government in their statement described the steps which they are prepared to take in the direction of reform. If the two schemes are compared, it will be found that the main difference between them is that the Government scheme omits the provision for the extra additional District Magistrate in each district, which is an essential feature of the Committee's proposals. The Government scheme retains in the hands of the head of the district the control over the subordinate magistracy as over the subordinate Revenue officials, whereas the Committee's scheme attempts to transfer the control of the magistracy to another officer. Government consider the retention of this control essential, but in all other respects their scheme does give practical effect to the separation of the executive and the judicial functions.

The two sets of proposals are now before the Legislative Council and if the Government proposals are accepted, the scheme would be introduced immediately in Madura District and if the experiment proved successful, Government would be ready to extend it to other districts.

BIHAR COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 18.

The Patna session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council met to-day, when the president read a message from His Excellency the Governor proroguing the Council. The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister accepted certain suggestions regarding Governments Excise policy so far as Patna area was concerned. The Minister said he would extend the experiment to other areas if it proved successful.

The Council passed all demands for grants except demands under Civil Works, reserved, and under Civil Works, transferred. The latter was reduced by five per cent. despite the official opposition and the former by ten per cent.

BERAR ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, March 18.

In accordance with the rules under the C. P. Municipal Act 1922 as applied to Berar the Inspector of schools has circularised a letter among the chairman of all municipalities in Berar pointing out that Municipalities cannot close Anglo-vernacular schools for summer vacation for more than 42 days although under article 61 of the Education Mannual Government schools will probably continue to have 60 days. The difference was referred to the Director who declared that Municipal Anglo-vernacular schools were governed by the rules under the C.P. Municipal Act whereas the Government A. V. schools were governed by the C. P. Education Manual.

His Excellency attended by the Private Secretary, Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp was present at the Annual Dinner of the Municipal Corporation at the Municipal Hall on Wednesday evening.

The 26th session of S. M. Jain Sabha was held at Hubli under the presidentship of professor Lathe.—A. P.

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ANDHRA LETTER.

WORK AMONG "UNTOUCHABLES."

INSTRUCTIVE ART EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Mar. 16.

This is the last week of the Gandhi Month and everywhere we find Congress workers busy with the programme of work chalked out for them. Messrs. K. Nageswarrao and Konda Venkatappiah are touring making collections for the Gandhi Purse. The response that is so far accorded to the appeal for this Purse is not satisfactory. Is it due to the fact that the middle-class man, who is the only person in Andhra who is approached for each and every purpose and who is not known for his riches is feeling it difficult to contribute to this so soon after he spent away the utmost that he could spare during the Congress? Anyhow, I am most sanguine that the proposed sum of one lakh will be collected ere long.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

The one item of our programme which is placed by Mahatmaji on a footing of equal importance with Khaddar and the one which has been consciously or unconsciously relegated to the limbs of half-forgotten item of our work, namely, the removal of untouchability has attracted the attention of a good many of Congress workers. Sjt. Balusa Sambamurti and a few others in Godavari. Dr. Pattabhi-sitaramiah and a few more in Kristna and Sjt. Sitarama Sastry and his followers in Guntur are all concentrating on this item of work. The plan of campaign followed in general is this. A number of Congress workers go out into the hamlets inhabited by the Panchmas, inquire into their grievances, touch the poor and the destitute, preach them temperance or total abstention, teach them national songs and take them into the meetings attended by all classes of people. Untouchability is vanishing in places visited by such groups of workers. The 'untouchables' are drawing water from the common village wells and the high caste people are easily mixing with these unhappy brethren.

The second annual All-India Exhibition of Indian Art held under the auspices of the Andhra Society of Indian Art will be opened by Dr. J.H. Cousins D. Litt (Keio) in the Maharajah of Pithapuram's Buildings near the Municipal Office at Cocanada at 4 p.m. on Saturday 22nd March. H. H. The Maharajah of Pithapuram, one of the Patrons of the Society, has kindly consented to be present at the opening ceremony. The Exhibition will remain open to the public to the close of the month. Besides pictures executed in all media by a large variety of artists of different schools of painting in India including some of the famous artists of the country, there will be works of Indian craftsmanship like ivory work, metal work, wood and lacquer work, palampores and colour-printed cloths, a rich variety of carpets, etc. But a special feature of the exhibition is the Loan Section which is enriched by the collections of old Indian paintings, Japanese and other pictures and crafsworks kindly given on loan by large-hearted connoisseurs with the object of providing facilities for comparison of different phases and principles of art, for the education of a critical artistic taste in the public, and particularly for bringing about a better understanding of Indian Art.

A series of addresses on Art and allied topics will be delivered by distinguished persons under the auspices of the Society in the premises of the Exhibition Buildings during the period of the Exhibition. Admission to the lectures will be free. Dr. Cousins has kindly consented to deliver two addresses. As part of the opening day's programme, he will address in the evening on 'The Place of Art in Life'; and on the morning of Sunday 23rd March he will speak on 'The Relationship of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese Art.'

Under the auspices of the Society two Concerts in Music and Recitations by Sjt. Harindranath Cattopadhya, the marvellous young poet (brother of Srimati Sarojini Naidu), have been arranged to come off on the night of the opening day and the following night.

SALEM FIRE

NO LOSS OF LIFE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 17.

Our Salem Correspondent wires contradicting the report that forty lives had been lost in Suramangalam fire on Saturday last. He says that 150 houses had been burnt down but states there was no loss of life.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 17.

In pursuance of a requisition signed by 16 members an emergent meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board was held this morning to consider the following resolution:—

"In view of the persistent inability of the Chairman to control properly and satisfactorily and manage affairs of the Board which has proved highly detrimental to the interests of the Board and consistent failure of the Chairman to control meetings and act thereat with any degree of fairness or impartiality resulting in huge accumulation of arrears, the Board places on record its deliberate conviction that the Chairman does not enjoy the confidence of the Board and the only honourable course now open to the Chairman is to resign the office which course the Board hereby requests the Chairman to adopt."

The directors of the British India corporation, Cawnpore, have declared a dividend of ten per cent on ordinary shares and five per cent. on deferred shares.—A. P.

A Cawnpore message of March 18th says:—

It is understood that Dr. Murarilal, feeling the strength of growing opposition against him has tendered his resignation of the office of Chairman of the Municipal Board. He was a leader of the Congress party in the Board.

SECOND SHAHIDI JATHA

HOW IT WAS ARRESTED

The following information has been sent by the Akali Sahayak Bureau, Amritsar, under date, March 15th:—

Before this letter appears in the Press the news will have flashed all over the country that the second batch of 500 was peacefully arrested at Jaito. In fact this was evident from the moment the members of the Legislative Assembly were permitted by the Government of India to go to Jaito to watch the handling of this Jatha by the Nabha authorities. Moreover, the speeches of the Government representatives in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and the tone of the C. & M. Gazette—the index of the official mind—clearly indicated that Nabha Government had changed its tactics and that there would be no heartless firing or reckless thrashing this time. And it has been so. On entering the State territory, the Jatha was surrounded by the Military and the men were told that they were under arrest, till the Administrator settled terms with the S. G. P. C. This was the least sacrifice that could be demaded of the pilgrims. They showed no defiance or opposition, and like true Satyagrahis proceeded as captives.

To-day, 15th inst. there appears a notice posted on the City walls of Amritsar, signed by the local Deputy Commissioner that the second Jatha was peacefully arrested at Jaito, the men having agreed to remain in custody till the time the Administrator settled the terms for the performance of Akhand Path with the S. G. P. C.

This involves two implications. (1) the Administrator and the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, both represenatives of the British Government in India, again recognise that the S. G. P. C., lately declared unlawful by the Government and (2) the Government has come down from the high pedestal of prestige which the Administrator of Nabha sought to establish by force of arms.

The question arises, why was not the first Jatha of 500 arrested so peacefully, and why was fire opened on them? It is absurd to say that they were armed with anything but their religious symbol, the kirpan. The ground of reliable evidence that they were not armed and that all stories to this effect were baseless lies, will be discussed later on. This time the Jathedar searched his followers in the presence of respectable persons, before allowing his men to enter the State territory and he found 33 pen-knives and one pair of scissors on their persons, of which even they were dispossessed. Anyhow, if the Nabha Administrator has come to senses even after the disastrous effect of the last occasion, it is something and the attempt to negotiate with the S. G. P. C. is another hopeful sign that after all the autocrat of Nabha will give way. There are indications that the Government of the Punjab is also earnestly after a settlement. Unless the forces of darkness, once again misguide the authorities, the Akali struggle appears to have made a distinct headway.

TELEGRAM TO MAHATMA.

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatmaji:—

"Second Shahidi Jatha on receiving order of arrest surrendered itself in exemplary manner. Official poster at Amritsar admits their peaceful behaviour."

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 18.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the Madras High Court contemplate amending the rules of the High Court in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Bar Committee before hand. The paper understands that a small committee of Judges has been appointed to draft the necessary amendments.

It is believed that a large number of Vakils will take advantage of the proposed changes and will enrol themselves as Advocates.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION
is caused by errors in diet, frequently by over-feeding. Among the troubles which arise from it are colic, wind in the stomach vomiting, restless sleep, night terrors, difficult and painful teething. The best treatment is by means of Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian children's remedy.
Baby's Own Tablets
gently cleanse the system and at the same time sweeten the stomach; they prevent constipation, check diarrhoea, reduce fever, allay the pains of teething, promote restful health-giving sleep, expel worms, relieve colds and croup. Are guaranteed absolutely pure, and safe for even the youngest and most delicate infant. Chemists sell them, at 14 Ans. per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.
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PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
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nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.
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"Health Better than it has been for Years."
Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:
"My wife has suffered very badly for the past four or five years with Piles, being unable to sleep at night or get any relief during the day. She tried several advertised remedies, none of which did her any good. Some three weeks ago she thought she would try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and before she had taken half a bottle she was better, and by the time she had finished the second bottle she was quite cured. She can now sleep well, eat well, and get about her work, and her general health is better than it has been for years." In a further letter some eight months later Mr. Woodrow writes: "I am pleased to say that since my wife's cure of Piles in September, 1918, there has been no sign of return of the trouble."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get
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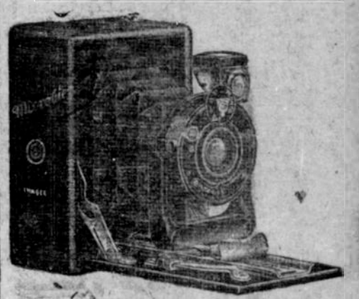
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RUSKS
The 'Allenburys' Malted Rusks are delightfully crisp, wholesome and easily digested; they are very useful in helping baby to cut his teeth, and may be given occasionally when he is as young as six months. The Rusks should be used as a part of baby's regular diet, in addition to the Malted Food No. 3, after he reaches the age of about 10 months.
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The WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public after his return from Native country where he had gone for change of climate, has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire, disease, "Diabetes" may not loose this rare opportunity, as his stay will be limited.
Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—
Mr. KANYAHALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory, "Sugar was found "nil" and S. P. Gravity 10:13.
Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
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SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
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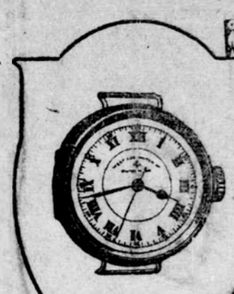
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HUMAGSOLAN
"DOES GROW HAIR"

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MARCH 31st 1923

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"I am giving Humagsolan a personal trial. I may say, so far I am satisfied. One thing I can vouch for, it does not affect the digestion, this is an important thing."

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MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR

(MARCH 7th, 1923) SAYS:—

WE have been favoured with samples and description of a new product that has been placed upon the market under the name of Humagsolan. Its introduction will certainly arouse a great amount of interest in the medical world.... for its proffered object is to act as a nutritional stimulant to the growth of human hair. This claim, it may be at once stated, is supported by a volume of scientific testimony. So far, the treatment of baldness has been of an unsatisfactory nature ..... Physiologists and scientific hair specialists have recognised the fact that the hair cannot be nourished by substances applied externally, but only by nutrients derived from the circulation. On these lines, after long and patient labour, Professor Zuntz produced the substances required for the nutrition of hair..... His discovery attracted the attention of some of the leading medical Journals in our own and other countries.

The remedy has been introduced in a scientific form and with excellent credentials. It is therefore worthy of extended trial by medical men.

A POINT OF IMPORTANCE.

FROM THE "SCIENCE SIFTINGS."

"We are being asked the question whether there is not a risk that 'Humagsolan,' which has now established a great reputation for promoting the growth and preventing the loss of hair on the scalp, will not also promote that on other parts of the body, especially the face. It does not do this, and the reason was made clear in our article on the subject.

"Nature has provided against any such contingency by furnishing the various organs with power of selection. Thus when the hair roots are hungry for food—and they find it in Humagsolan—they take it up; but other parts of the body which are not subject to the same wasting conditions as the scalp, have no such hunger. This is the practical experience with Humagsolan—it grows hair on the head and not elsewhere."

Remember! It is VERY seldom too late with HUMAGSOLAN.

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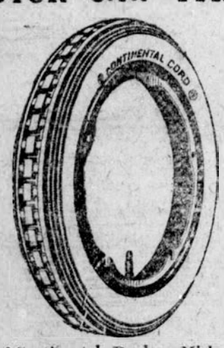

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765×105	72 4 0	12 0 0
810×90	63 15 0	9 15 0
815×105	77 10 0	12 11 0
815×120	87 15 0	15 5 0
820×120	97 11 0	14 10 0
875×105	84 3 0	13 8 0
880×120	106 0 0	15 8 0
895×135	132 13 0	17 1 0
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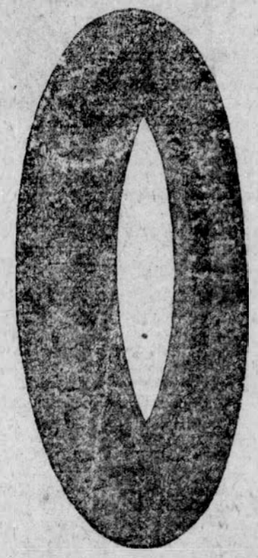
30×3½	65 10 0	9 5 0



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SIZES.	TYRES	TUBES.
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32×4	100 1 0	12 3 0
32×4½	124 1 0	14 14 0
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33×5	133 10 0	15 11 0
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